The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1907. NO. 46.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS
AT THE
Farmers National Bank.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

On The Basis of

Careful and Conservative Management

The Bloomsburg National Bank

Invites Your Business.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier. A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

BEN GIDDING!

WE WILL

Continue Our Great

20%

DISCOUNT SALE

One Week Longer,

ENDING NOVEMBER 30th.

DON'T MISS IT.

BEN GIDDING

Clothier, Hatter and Haberdasher.

Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

THE CURFEW.

Children Under 15 Years Must be Home at 9 O'clock.

At the meeting of the town council on Monday night the following ordinance was passed:

Be it ordained and enacted by the Council of the Town of Bloomsburg and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of 15 years, to be or remain in or upon any of the public streets or alleys in the Town of Bloomsburg at night after the hour of 9 o'clock, unless such person is accompanied by a parent, guardian or other person having legal custody of such minor person; or said minor person is in the performance of an errand or duty directed by said parent, guardian or the person having the care or custody of said minor person, or whose employment makes it necessary to be upon said streets or alleys during the night time after said specified hours; provided that this exception shall not apply when the persons under age shall be playing or unnecessarily loitering in or upon said streets and alleys whether alone or accompanied by a parent, guardian or other person or persons whomsoever.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any parent, guardian or other person having legal care or custody of any person under the age of 15 years to allow or permit any such child, ward or other person under such age, while in such legal custody, to go or be in or upon any of the streets or alleys in the Town of Bloomsburg within the time prohibited in Section one of this ordinance, unless reasonable necessity exists therefor.

Section 3. The police of the Town of Bloomsburg are hereby authorized to arrest, without warrant, any person wilfully violating Section two of this ordinance, and detain such person for a reasonable time in which a complaint can be made and a warrant served.

Section 4. No child or minor person arrested under the provisions of this ordinance shall be placed in confinement until the parent, guardian or other persons having legal custody of such person shall be notified of such arrest and shall have refused to be held responsible for the observance of the provisions of Section one of this ordinance by such minor person.

Section 5. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be punishable by a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars, and upon conviction before the President or Vice President of Council, in default of payment, be imprisoned in the Town lockup for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the President of Council to cause a suitable alarm to be given each evening at the hour of nine o'clock, he to have power and authority to vary the hour in case temporary conditions in his opinion so warrant.

Many Bars May Close.

Out of nearly 1200 licensed liquor saloons in Schuylkill county, with only a month left for the filing of applications, but 142 have thus far been filed with the clerks of the courts for the coming year.

It is said that in the mining towns where there are three or four saloons adjoining each other, many liquor dealers will go out of business.

Mrs. Susan Kuhn who is ill with typhoid fever, is reported to be in a favorable condition.

INSTITUTE LECTURE COURSE.

The first number of the Teachers' Institute Lecture Course needs no introduction to the people of Columbia county. Katharine Ridgeway has been so enthusiastically received here before that it is unnecessary to advertise her further than to announce that she will be at the Normal Auditorium next Monday night.

The lecturer for Tuesday evening is Dr. Samuel Parks Cadman of the Central Congregational church of Brooklyn, perhaps the strongest church of its order in the world today. He is a peerless orator, with an amazing breadth of knowledge and depth of insight. There is no stronger man on the American platform today. His subject is "The Puritan in Two Worlds."

Not long since we had the pleasure of hearing the Royal Gypsy Concert Company who will give the concert Wednesday night. This is a company organized and trained by Tali Morgan at Ocean Grove, and consists of ten artists—eight selected female voices, nearly all of whom are soloists; the company includes two gentlemen—a musical director and a humorist. We guarantee this company to please all who desire wholesome and genuine entertainment.

Dr. Edward Amherst Ott, it will be remembered, lectured here three years ago on "Sour Grapes. So many requests have been made that he be returned that we have secured him to close the course with his great lecture entitled "The Haunted House," or the secret of mental power. Dr. Ott is known everywhere in the middle west as "the lecturer with a purpose," and already he is in great demand in eastern courses. The oftener you hear him the better you will like him.

The cost of the entire course is $1.50. Single admission to concerts 75 cents; to lectures 50 cents. The board opens Friday morning, November 29th at Bidleman's store.

WM. W. EVANS, Co. Supt.

COUNTY MUST PAY ARCHITECT.

The decision of Judge Kunkle, in the Dauphin county court that Engineer and Senator E. Thomson was entitled to three per cent. of the contract price of the Catawissa paper mill bridge for drawing the plans and an additional four per cent. for superintending the work of the bridge's construction after the county commissioners had refused to pay him more than three per cent. for drawing the plans and two per cent. for work as superintendent, will undoubtedly result in bringing other architects down on the county.

H. R. Leonard, the architect of the Catawissa river bridge, is now claiming $2,439 for services rendered in addition to the $6,445 he has already received. Exceptions to his bill have been filed by the county commissioners, through their solicitor, W. H. Rhawn, on the grounds that the bill is exorbitant and unreasonable and his work not performed in a skillful and workmanlike manner.

DIED OF TYPHOID.

Calvin Ludwig died at the Joseph Ratti Hospital last Saturday night of typhoid fever. He was an employee of the *Republican* office, and an estimable young man. The funeral was held on Wednesday morning, Rev. H. E. Heckman officiating. The Knights of the Golden Eagle, of which he was a member, attended in a body.

INDEX BOARDS.

Required at the Intersection of All Public Roads in County.

It is said that prosecution may be brought for neglect to have proper road signs up in the townships of the county, as the supervisors are making themselves liable to punishment for not enforcing the sign board law as embodied in act of the State legislature.

In a drive about the country and upon observation it will be found that comparatively few sign boards, pointing out the way and the number of miles to certain towns or villages, are in the proper shape. The matter has been a subject for talk on the part of automobilists and drivers of vehicles in general who have occasion to use the country roads.

Concerning the placement of sign boards in conspicuous places upon the public roads of the respective townships of the county, an act of the State legislature in 1836 says the following: The supervisors aforesaid shall cause posts to be erected at the intersection of all public roads within their respective townships (where trees are not convenient) with boards firmly fixed thereon and indexed boards pointing to the direction of such roads, on which boards shall be inscribed in large and legible characters the name of the town, village or place where such roads may lead, and the distance thereto computed in miles.

If any supervisor shall, after ten days' personal notice, neglect or refuse to put up or keep in repair index boards as aforesaid such supervisor shall for every offense forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

Upon investigation it has been found that it is the duty of the constable of the township to report to the supervisor of his district of sign boards which are in bad condition, or of places which are in need of boards.

Besides being a matter of law, sign boards at various crossroads of the county are also a matter of pride. Great pride is taken by most counties in having the index boards well arranged about the townships, and it is to be regretted that strangers are compelled to drive through our home county at a loss to know where or near what towns they are traveling.

Not only to strangers would the sign boards be a great convenience, but to Columbia countians themselves, who are not well acquainted with the land it would be greatly appreciated.

PHILO REUNION.

The Philologian Literary Society of the Normal School will hold their annual reunion Thanksgiving Day. For the evening's entertainment they have secured the celebrated "Colonial Octette" accompanied by a pianist of high repute.

The Society earnestly ask the generous patronage of the public, as they are at great expense in securing this superb company.

Diagram opens at Bidleman's Saturday, November 23rd.

Mrs. Baltzer Laycock died last Monday afternoon at the home of her son-in-law at Kingston. The remains will be brought to Bloomsburg on Friday noon, and interred in Rosemont. The deceased resided here many years ago.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

DEEDS RECORDED

Following are the deeds recently recorded by Register and Recorder Frank Miller:

Martha Mears and Kate Mears, to administrators of M. G. Hughes, deceased, for a lot of ground in the Borough of Catawissa.

Administrators of M. G. Hughes deceased, to Anna E. Boone for a house and lot of ground in the Borough of Catawissa.

Anna E. Boone to John H. Thomas for a lot of ground in the Borough of Catawissa.

John Comstock and wife to John A. Eckerd for a lot of ground in the Borough of West Betwick.

C. W. Miller and wife to S. C. Creasy for three lots of ground in the Town of Bloomsburg. Two lots on Market street and one lot No. 37 on Eighth street.

S. C. Creasy and wife to C. W. Miller for three lots in the Town of Bloomsburg. Two lots on Market street and one lot No. 37 on Eighth street.

C. W. Miller and wife to B. W. Jury for lot No. 37 on West Eighth street in Sloan addition to the Town of Bloomsburg.

Hattie E. Fleckenstine per Sheriff, to Washington National Building and Loan Association for a lot of ground in Town of Bloomsburg.

Washington National Building & Loan Association, to Fred Naylor for a house and lot of ground in Town of Bloomsburg.

Sarah J. Bartlett et al., to Dayton F. Kale for a tract of land in Sugarloaf township.

Willet W. Bower et al., to Ira J. Shellhammer, for a lot of ground in Borough of Berwick.

T. W. Hartman to Joseph Heckman for house and lot of ground in Espy.

Freas Fowler and wife to Lillian Hagenbuch for lot 51 in West Berwick.

O. J. Yeager and wife to J. B. Ruckle for one-fourth interest in tract of land in Greenwood township.

B. F. Markle to B. A. Hess for lot of ground in West Berwick.

S. H. Hicks et al. to Alice Kelchner for two lots in Light Street.

M. B Cumbler to J. E. Zeigler for lots in block A as shown in the general plan of lots laid out by the Inter-Burban Reality Co. known as Glen Heights in Bloomsburg.

Edward Drinker et al to L. W. Drinker for undivided two-thirds interest in a lot of ground in Bloomsburg.

E. W. Drinker et al. to Lydia Drinker for their undivided interest in 7 pieces of land in Center and Main townships.

D. P. Butler to Alex. Bitler for house and lot in Bloomsburg.

M. H, Miller and wife to Margaret, Sarah and Martha McClure for lot of ground in Bloomsburg.

C. W. Miller and wife to A. C. Wolverton for two lots in Bloomsburg.

A. C. Wolverton and J. L. Wolverton to B. W. Jury for lots of ground in Bloomsburg.

A. Cole and wife to C. W. Miller for a tract of land in Pine township.

C. W. Miller and wife to B. W. Jury for tract of land in Pine township.

A. N. Yost and wife to C. W. Miller for lot of ground in Bloomsburg.

C. W. Miller and wife to B. W. Jury for lot of ground in Bloomsburg.

Jacob Geisinger and wife to C. W. Miller for lot of ground in Bloomsburg.

C. W. Miller and wife to B. W. Jury for lot of ground in Bloomsburg.

Duval Dickson and wife to C. E. Betterly for lot of ground in Briar Creek township.

Hattie Farver and husband to Jacob Shultz for piece of ground in Scott township.

Isaac Martz and wife to F. J. Jackson and Gladys Jackson for lot 47 in North Berwick.

G. W. Ervin to C. J. Fisher for lot of ground in Catawissa.

C. J. Fisher and wife to Elizabeth Hughes for lot of ground in Catawissa.

C. J. Fisher and wife to George Cavenee for 81 acres of land in Main township.

Catherine Schmick et al. to D. L. & W. Railroad Co. for lot of ground in Montour township.

Minor Hartman and wife to A. A. Harvey for tract of land in Sugarloaf township.

John Biley to Florin Crocki for lot of ground in Berwick.

A. C. and F. Co. to Eugene Sweeney for house and lot 189 in West Berwick.

Eugene Sweeney and wife to Samuel Stauffer for lot of ground in West Berwick.

W. H. Woodin et al. to P. T. Groh for lot of ground in West Berwick.

P. T. Groh and wife to U. S. Lumber Co. for lot of ground in West Berwick.

U. S. Lumber Co. to Jerry Hilt for lot of ground in West Berwick.

W. F. Hughes and W. A. Hughes, executors, to J. A. Wagner for lot of ground in West Berwick.

H. H. Frantz and wife to M. Frantz for lot of ground in Berwick.

Colonial Octette.

Don't miss the Colonial Octette in Normal Auditorium Thanksgiving night. Diagram now open at Bidleman's.

The Philologian Reunion at the Normal on Thanksgiving evening will include a concert by the Colonial Octette. The program is one of unusual variety and excellence.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

The Sunbury *Daily* of Saturday says: The most remarkable order ever issued by the Pennsylvania railroad since its system first started running with the precision of delicate machinery, was sent to all points of its lines Saturday, directing that no trains be run between six p. m. Saturday and six p. m. Sunday, except stock trains and the regular express trains. The general order was received at BQ office here. No crews are being called to leave here after six o'clock this evening. All crews out on the road, whether at Williamsport, Renovo or Harrisburg, during the next twenty-four hours will either lay over there or else come on passenger trains over Sunday. No perishable freight trains will be started from New York, Philadelphia, or the other great centres of traffic. When machinery begins to move again on Sunday night, everything will be almost as it is left off this evening. There will be no more or no less freight at any point than there was before. One yard engine will be run in each yard here for emergency purposes. The Sunbury division officials say that they always have tried to keep down the Sunday movement of freight trains and would never run any if they could help it.

Boil Eggs Without Water.

Chicago Hotel Has New Electrical Device That Guests May Watch,

Boiling eggs without the use of water is the latest novelty exploited at one of Chicago's leading hotels, and as the feat is accomplished directly before the eyes of the guest, the new way of cooking generally attracts attention and comment.

The waiter places a box-like apparatus before the guest and turns on the electricity from a little bracket on the wall and places the desired number of eggs in the heater. In about a minute and a half or half the time consumed by the hot water process, the eggs are cooked to a turn. The idea is an idea originated by Prof Radke, of Armour Institute.

HOW TO BUY CUTS OF MEAT.

In Order To Secure the Best at the Lowest Price.

When buying beef in small quantities it is well to bear in mind that while a cut from the round will not make a satisfactory plain roast it is excellent as a pot roast A steak from the top of the round, if pounded and rubbed with oil and vinegar half an hour before cooking, may be broiled and will please those who do not insist upon the tenderloin. The "short" steaks are almost as good as the porterhouse if properly cooked, although they, too, lack the tenderloin.

In purchasing lamb or mutton it is possible to achieve good results with small money by the exercise of judgment in buying. Long ago I tendered my tribute of gratitude to the household writer who first taught me the value of a forequarter of lamb or of young mutton.

From the forequarter of lamb or young mutton—which means a yearling lamb—weighing from seven to ten pounds you may secure a roast, a dish of chops, a stew and a soup. Have your butcher "lift," the shoulder out, taking away a good deal of the meat from the ribs as he does so. In a ten-pound forequarter you will have a shoulder roast of from four and a half to five pounds. Your butcher will wish to break the bone—but don't let him do it! Have the piece roasted as it is, and you will find it delicious. For a change you may sometimes have the bone extracted altogether and fill the orifice with good stuffing.

You will now have from seven to ten nice chops, according to the size of the forequarter, which you can broil or fry, and for which you would pay from 20 to 28 cents a pound if you bought them by themselves, instead of with the rest of the large piece. From the neck and trimmings of the chops you can make a stew or a soup or both. The breast may either be cut up into stew meat or else rolled into a little roast and baked. Served with tomato sauce it is an appetizing dish.

If you have a small family you may secure variety in buying a leg of mutton by having it cut in two, boiling the half nearer the shank, serving it with caper sauce and roasting the loin end. Or you may cut a couple of chops from the loin end of the leg and roast the part near the shank.

Veal, too, may be bought with judgment. The fillet is the most expensive cut, but it is no better than the loin or the shoulder. When the latter has had the bone removed (to be used for soup), the hole left filled with a good stuffing, and the meat slowly and throughly roasted and served with a rich brown gravy, is as savory a dish as can be offered, and will bring joy to those whose gastronomic consciences permit them to eat veal.

GUIDES TO HEALTH.

A little soda water will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion.

Avoid prolonged use of the eyes for near or fine work; rest the eye by looking at objects at a distince.

If you want your feet to look small, you must buy your shoes very carefully. Shoes ill bought will look big and ugly, no matter how small they may be.

Don't forget to brush the hair for ten minutes every night with a whalebone bristled brush. This may make the head a little tender at first but the tenderness soon wears off.

The white of an egg when beaten with milk and drunk night and morning is of service in mild cases of jaundice. When beaten with sugar and a very little water it will make the voice stronger and clearer.

Table Service.

In entertaining it is better to serve a simple meal perfectly than to attempt a more elaborate one imperfectly prepared.

In waiting at table, pass dishes on the left side and hold them low enough for the persons to help themselves with ease.

All soiled dishes should be removed from the left.

In passing a plate on which the food has been placed, put it on the table in front of the person for whom it is intended. Do not wait for it to be taken from the tray.

Soup it served by the hostess; fish, roasts and entrees by the host.

Be careful that hot dishes are served thoroughly hot, and on hot plates, as few things are so objectionable as food that should be hot being served lukewarm.

Salads are mixed and desserts served by the hostess, while vegetables and side dishes are usually served by the servants from a side table, the guests helping themelves.

Everything needed for the table should be at hand so that there may be no unnecessary delay in serving. Finger bowls, extra cutlery, silver, cracked ice and an extra supply of bread can all be at hand in case they are required.

An Aid To Washing.

To save the wear on the foot of wash skirts and dresses, get a soft bristle scrub brush, gather it in your hands in a bunch, and work the bristles with plenty of soap, lightly over it. This will remove dirt insensibly.

Coddiing the Stomach.

Do not pamper the children with hot-house methods; there is a common-sense method. If the children or the man or woman show a tendency to be "off their feed," if they begin to lose flesh, their stomach should be toned up with a harmless tonic which will increase the secretions of the digestive tract. A tonic made of native medicinal roots which will invigorate the stomach into greater activity and increase the secretion of the phosphates from the food — a remedy which will do this is one which has stood the test of public approval for nearly forty years, and contains no alcohol or narcotics. We refer to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It can be given to the smallest child with perfect freedom. If the blood is impure, if pimples, boils, headaches occur, if the stomach is weak—first eradicate the poisons from the blood.

AN IMITATION OF NATURE'S METHOD

of restoring waste of tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous force is used when you take an alterative extract of native roots, made without the use of alcohol, like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This vegetable medicine coaxes the digestive functions and helps in the assimilation of food, or rather takes from the food just the nutriment the blood requires.

Along with its use one should take exercise in the outdoor air, get all one can of God's sunlight and air; practice a deep breathing exercise every day. This "Medical Discovery" gives no false stimulation, because it does not contain alcohol or a narcotic. It helps digestion and the assimilation of such elements in the food as are required for the blood. Unlike a cod liver oil, against which the already sensitive stomach will declare open rebellion, this tonic has a pacifying action upon the sensitive stomach and gives to the blood the food elements the tissues require. It maintains one's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate nutritious food. It overcomes gastric irritability and symptoms of indigestion, and, in this way, fever, night-sweats, headaches, etc., are done away with.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the poisons that breed and feed disease. It thus cures scrofula, eczema, erysipelas, boils, pimples, and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin. Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and it enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood.

A consideration of first importance in deciding what medicine to take for the cure of blood or stomach disorders is as to its harmlessness.

Dr. Pierce is frank and open with the public for he tells just what is contained in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—its ingredients are Golden Seal root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry-bark, Bloodroot, Mandrake and pure triple-refined glycerine. Concerning Golden Seal the highest medical authorities agree with Prof. John M. Scudder who says, "It stimulates the digestive processes, and increases the assimilation of food. By these means *the blood is enriched*, and this blood feeds the muscular system. I mention the muscular system because I believe it first feels the increased power imparted by the stimulation of increased nutrition. The consequent improvement on the nervous and glandular systems are natural results.

"In relation to its general effects on the system, *there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion.* It is *universally* regarded as *the* tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Concerning Bloodroot The American Dispensatory says, "Stimulates digestive organs, increases action of heart and arteries—stimulant and tonic. Very valuable as a cough remedy—acts as a sedative—further valuable as an alterative."

Read all about yourself, your system, the physiology of life, anatomy, hygiene, simple home cures, etc., in The Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of 1008 pages. For cloth-bound copy send 31 cents in one-cent stamps, or for paper covered 21 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Lincoln Anecdote.

On one occasion wher he was busy President Lincoln received a delegation of men who were endeavoring to hurry the passing of some petty bill. When they entered Lincoln looked up gravely and said:

"If you call the tail of a sheep a leg, how many legs will the sheep have?"

"Five," said the spokesman.

"No," said Lincoln, "it would only have four. Calling the tail a leg wouldn't make it one."

The delegation departed in discomfiture.—Exchange.

Innocent.

The Colonel (at young Adle Pate's examination for military service)—Is there any reason why you should not serve three years? Have you any infirmity?

Young Adle Pate—Yes, colonel, I am nearsighted.

"Prove it."

"Well, do you see that nail over there in the wall?"

"Yes."

"Well, I don't.

Not the Burglar.

She was telling a circle of sympathetic friends about the burglar scare in her home.

"Yes," she said. "I heard a noise, so got up at once. There, under the bed, I saw a man's legs sticking out."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed one of the ladies. "The burglar's legs?"

"No, my husband's legs. He had heard the noise, too!"

Perfectly Safe.

"You don't mean to tell me you called Jim Jeffries a liar?"

"That's exactly what I did."

"What did he say?"

"I don't know. He was in San Francisco at the time. I was in Chicago."—Cleveland Press.

PERIL OF RICH MEN'S SONS

Detectives In New York Largely Engaged in Watching Them.

The luring of a young Pittsburg millionaire from New York into the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Courts in order to prevent him from dissipating his fortune and drinking himself to death, raised again the terribly trying question as to what the rich man shall do with his sons.

There have been some very fortunate rich men in New York. John D. Rockefeller is a sample. Not for years, if ever, has he passed an hour of anxiety as to the personal career or habits of his only son. William Rockefeller has less money and more sons, not one of whom has shown a disposition to go to the bad. The Vanderbilts down to the present generation are clean, decent young fellows, with one exception, and he has been more foolish than vicious. Jay Gould's oldest son has turned out a man after the father's heart, while the other sons are quiet business men, excepting that one of them has allowed himself to attain a form of notoriety because of unpleasant domestic lawsuits.

The young men above mentioned are not saints, but none of them have become rakes, rounders or drunkards. Each has stood up against such opportunities for badness as would make a father or mother shudder if the whole story could be told to them.

But there are hundreds of rich men in New York who have not been so fortunate in their sons. Born to great wealth; knowing nothing of the getting of money, and a great deal about the spending of it; reared in luxury, and without the need of work; with gilded paths of pleasure open to them in many directions; with no lack of advisers to lure them on; only half responsible to their parents in the days of youth, and not at all in those of early manhood; it takes a strong and courageous nature to withstand temptations and keep clean. There are only too many sad examples that show they do not, says the head of a New York detective agency.

"There is a popular impression abroad," he said, "that our men are mostly employed by wives who wish to keep an eye on their husbands, or by husbands interested in the movements of their wives. This is not so. For one case of this sort we have five where fathers are keeping tab on the movements of their sons. Not for the purpose of discipline or correction, but as a safeguard against compromising evils.

There is many a boy in this town who was getting himself snarled up in difficulties, before whom the way was suddenly straightened out by means of which he had no knowledge. The fathers knew the facts and took a quiet hand in developments. In nine cases out of ten the boy does not know he is shadowed. In the tenth case he is brought up with a sudden jerk and then there is all sorts of trouble to pay.

"I have heard surprise expressed in quite a number of cases where the will of a departed father or mother provided for the trustseeing of the portions of this son or that until he should have arrived at years of rather maturemanhood. I am confident that in every one of these cases the parent knew more about the life of the son than the latter ever imagined. That this step was taken to protect the son against himself."

Landing in England.

There is no country where the matter of landing from American passenger ships is so easy and so expeditiously done as England, says the Travel Magazine. Of course, it is a free trade country, the freest in the whole world.

There are duties levied on tabacco and spirits, but travellers are allowed a half pound of tobacco, in any shape, and a half pint of spirits, which also means the same as perfume. Sugar is dutiable, whether in grain, sweets or in jam, but a small quantity is freely passed.

In all cases, however, these goods must be the actual property of the passenger, and be for his use and control. Cocoa, coffee and tea are also dutiable as are reprints of English books. Outside of these things, as named, passengers can brng in anything, motors, bicycles, horses, but no dogs, for which animal a not to exceed six months quarantine awaits. Keep dogs on the American side.

The customs officials are life appointees.—under the civil service — and will be found most obliging and helpful. In fact, they are a model to the customs world. Tell the truth at all times to these officials and you will be all right. They are marvellously keen on spotting the supposedly smart liar.

Women as Floorwalkers.

Women are fast replacing men as shopwalkers in millinery and dress shops. In the large and fashionable West End drapers' establishments the tall, imposing, frock coated man still reins supreme as shop sentry, but in the smaller shops all over London the woman "walker" is rapidly gaining ground.

It costs much less to employ feminine shopwalkers and it is said that a woman establishes more friendly and confidential relations with the customers than is possible in the case of a man. By reason of this intimacy she can offer very valuable advice to proprietors as to the class of goods which are popular with the customers.

In 1620 the first large copper coins were minted in England.

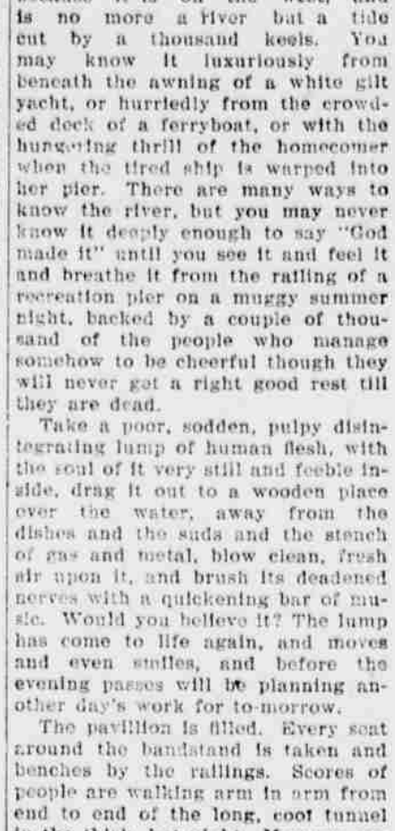
OUTING FOR NEW YORK'S POOR.

"Cheer Up" Sings the North River to the Tenement Dwellers.

You may know the great river up and down with an intimacy determined by your occupation, your propinquity and your soul, says the New York Herald. You may know it where it is the Hudson, with headlands overlapping blue on blue, or where it is called North River, because it is on the west, and is no more a river but a tide cut by a thousand keels. You may know it luxuriously from beneath the awning of a white gilt yacht, or hurriedly from the crowded deck of a ferryboat, or with the hungering thrill of the homecomer when the tired ship is warped into her pier. There are many ways to know the river, but you may never know it deeply enough to say "God made it" until you see it and feel it and breathe it from the railing of a recreation pier on a muggy summer night, backed by a couple of thousand of the people who manage somehow to be cheerful though they will never get a right good rest till they are dead.

Take a poor, sodden, pulpy disintegrating lump of human flesh, with the soul of it very still and feeble inside, drag it out to a wooden place over the water, away from the dishes and the suds and the stench of gas and metal, blow clean, fresh air upon it, and brush its deadened nerves with a quickening bar of music. Would you believe it? The lump has come to life again, and moves and even smiles, and before the evening passes will be planning another day's work for to-morrow.

The pavillion is filled. Every seat around the bandstand is taken and benches by the railings. Scores of people are walking arm in arm from end to end of the long, cool tunnel in the thick, hot night. Manners are as free as the air. It's "Katie" here "Billy" there, and nowhere any affectation or pretence. That is worth noting, that for downright simplicity



a recreation pier on a sweltering night makes an admirable model for the world. These are working people, into whose every pleasure a certain sadness creeps because there is so little time between a toil and a toil, and so seldom any real rest until the end.

It is a complicated mixture of races on the pier. If there is any perceptible preponderance you would say it is Irish. But you have no sooner reached that conclusion than Italy overwhelms you with volubility and vowels.

A Hebrew family, aloof and happy, has a bench close up to the music. The boy of ten and the girl two years younger detach themselves, with parental permission, and go for a promenade. Nothing could be grander than the assumption of masculine authority which the little chap assumes. He puts out his chest lifts his head and smiles upon all the world as he escorts his sister through the crush.

"I don'd see der Rosenlobens here to-nighd," says the mother. "I vonder——"

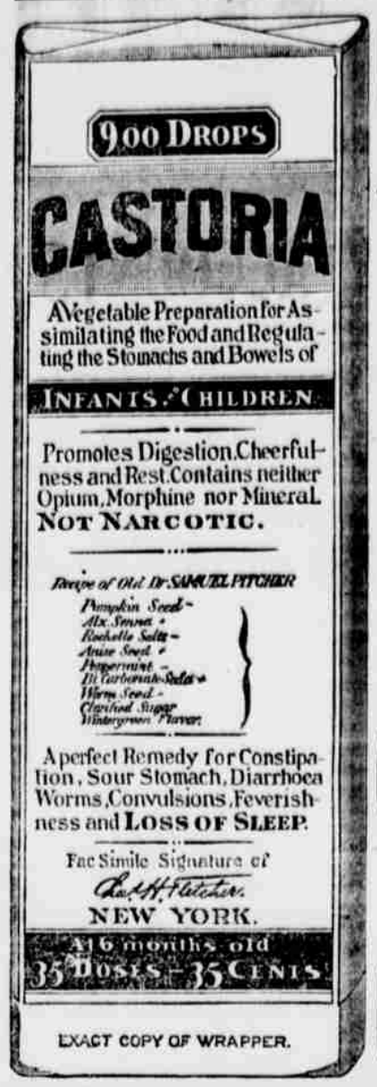
"Vy, don'd you know, mamma?" shouts the eldest boy. "Last nighd, when dey vas here in der preezes, dier house vas burgled, an' dey gannot afford no recreations no more."

Lamentations follow till the music renews, and all else is forgotten.

There are children of many races and many degrees of cleanliness. Most of them are in rags, most of them are pale, but all are self-contained and bold. The toils and perils of the water front graduate them early into life. There is a boy with one arm missing. You will see many like him on the west side.

Such a procession of childhood along the pier! Here is a stanch, small man of nine, limping with a stone bruise, marching past like a veteran in a Grand Army parade. Another, with the wistfullest face and the oddest covering of rags has certainly stepped out of one of J. G. Brown's pictures for a rest from that eternal pose.

There are notably few men in the assemblage. You ask one of the uniformed guards where the men are and he jerks his head to one side toward the river front. "They're mostly up there in the saloons jawin'," he explains.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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

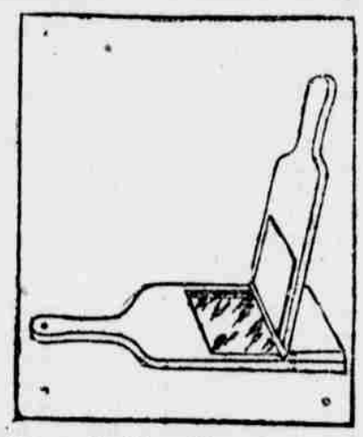
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Photo Printing France.

Photography has taken such a hold on the popular fancy in the past few years that nearly every family has some member who is interested in it. It is especially enticing because of the pleasure derived in first snapping the pictures and the subsequent process of developing. One of the many small articles needed is the printing frame, which in itself is very simple in construction. This frame is made of boards in two parts, with handles at the end of each part.

The two sections are hinged together at the ends opposite the han-



dles, preferably with spring hinges, so that the apparatus is normally held in a close position. In the center of the back section is an opening, rectangular in form. The front part is divided transversely near the end, the divisions being connected by hinges. It will thus be seen that by opening one part on the hinge the sheet of sensitized paper can easily be placed over the opening, which is, of course, covered by glass, and in order to determine the progress of the copying the top part can be turned backward and the edge of the sheet turned up in the usual manner A pad in the top portion securely holds the sheet in position.

What Comprises Argentina

Argentina is the United States of South America. It is made up of fourteen states and nine territories. The population is about 5,000,000.

These states have greater power individualy than ours. They may, with the consent of Congress make treaties for the fostering of industry, immigration, colonization, railways and canals.

MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the Far West. **$1.50** a year

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SUNSET MAGAZINE

Flood Building San Francisco

Trucker's Course.

State College Will Teach Market Gardening.

In the winter courses in agriculture at Pennsylvania State College horticulture has a prominent place, but the importance of instruction in market gardening and greenhouse management has led the college to make special provisions for it, as the demand for vegetables and small fruit is increasing. Ralph L. Watts, a graduate of State College and one of the most successful market gardeners of Pennsylvania, has been secured to assist Prof. Butz in the winter course. He is a scientist who has made a big commercial success and is a popular instructor at the institutes of New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania. He will present his methods to the students who take the horticultural course at State College. These winter courses begin December 3rd, continuing twelve weeks and the enrollment of students promises to be large.

Many a fellow never puts his best foot forward unless he has a kick coming.

The girl is the mother of the woman just as "the boy is the father of the man." The period when the womanly functions begin is one to be carefully watched and considered. Irregularity or derangement at this time may be promptly met and cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. But neglected at this critical period may entail years of future suffering. "Favorite Prescription" acts directly upon the womanly organs giving them perfect vigor and abundant vitality. It removes the obstructions of health and happiness, and delivers womanhood from the cruel bondage of "female weakness."

Well recognized authorities of all schools of medicine have nothing but praise for the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet giving ingredients and what medical authorities say about them. Not a patent medicine but a "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce—who makes the diseases of women his specialty. It has forty years of cures back of it.

The lazy man is never behind time when it is time to stop.

QUICK CLIMATIC CHANGES try strong constitutions and cause, among other evils, nasal catarrh, a troublesome and offensive disease. Sneezing and snuffling, coughing and difficult breathing, and the drip, drip of the foul discharge into the throat—all are ended by Ely's Cream Balm. This honest remedy contains no cocaine, mercury, nor other harmful ingredient. The worst cases yield to treatment in a short time. All druggists, 50c., or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

The cloak of religion is seldom synonymous with the mantle of charity.

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

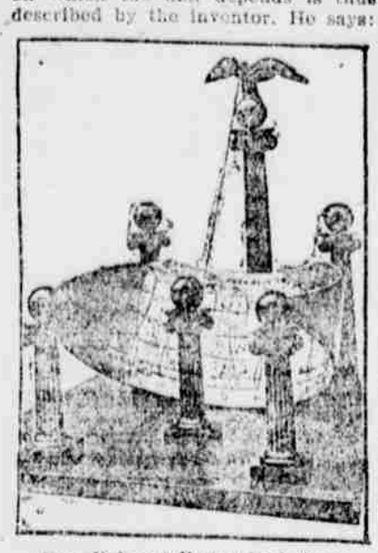
Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

SUN DIAL FOR STANDARD TIME.

Advantages Claimed by the Inventor for This Over the Ordinary Form.

The ordinary sun-dial naturally indicates sun-time, and the sun as a timepiece is not accurate, because its motion is not uniform throughout the year. A dial that will indicate standard time, or the local time of any particular place, if desired is described in the Literary Digest. The Crehore dial as it is called is one solid piece of bronze, except the face, which is an engraved bronze cylindrical sheet whose axis is inclined to the horizontal plane at an angle equal to the latitude of the place and directly north. The shadow is cast by a small bead held by a wire kept stretched by a spring, as shown in the picture. The scientific principle on which the dial depends is thus described by the inventor. He says:



Sun-dial to tell standard time.

"The relative motion of the sun and earth is such that the sun's apparent path in the heavens, when mapped with reference to the horizon plane of some fixed locality, is only completed so that the sun begins to describe approximately the same path because of several component motions of very long period, which are for the present purposes of the second order of magnitude and may be neglected. Considering the sun's path results from two component motions, the rotation of the earth on its axis once per day and the revolution in its orbit once per year, it will be seen that this path is one continuous curve which is approximately completed only once a year, and will be retraced each succeeding year. Each day the path is almost a complete circle, but the circle is not quite closed, as the path the following day is a similar circle very near the preceding one, so that the path resembles a screw thread except that the pitch of the screw is not uniform throughout the year, but changes from its maximum at the time of the equinoxes to zero at the solstices.

"For a sun-dial which is to indicate time it is necessary to know more than the mere path of the sun in the heavens, which is only a geometrical curve described in space. It is necessary to know where the sun is situated on this curve at all times. If a point is marked on the sun's path, as above described, for every hour throughout the year, it will be found that the points made at the same hour, say 3 o'clock, on succeeding days lie very close together as compared with points corresponding to succeeding hours of the same day. At 3 o'clock on the succeeding day the sun would have made a complete revolution in its screw-thread path, and will then be at the correponding point on the next adjacent thread. If it were exactly at a point for each succeeding day, all the 3 o'clock points for example, would be located The surface may be almost any shape a horizontal plane is objectionable because the shadow of the bead becomes indistinct at hours distant from noon, owing to increased distance from those parts of the plane on which it is then thrown; also because the system of curves would differ with locality.

"If in such a dial it is desired to indicate the time of some other locality it is merely necessary to revolve the cylinder about its axis by an amount corresponding to the difference in time between the two places. This has been done whenever standard instead of local mean time is wanted, or when Greenwich time instead of local mean time is desired."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failiug to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

JURY LIST FOR DECEMBER COURT

GRAND JURORS

P. K. Shultz, Sugarloaf township.
Boyd Vance, Orange township.
Jeremiah Snyder, Locust township.
George W. Getty, Franklin twp.
Jesse Hess, Sugarloaf township.
W. H. Utt, Bloomsburg.
Seth W. Fenstermacher, Main twp.
Harvey Hess, Benton township.
Abraham Broadt, Hemlock twp.
Scott McHenry, Stillwater.
Wm. Tilley, Hemlock township.
David Walsh, Centralia.
Charles Hughes, Locust township.
Howard Shultz, Bloomsburg.
W. H. Greenley, Pine township.
A. J. Gensil, Catawissa township.
Harry Hendershott, Madison twp.
Grant Martz, Briarcreek.
Richard Ivey, Hemlock township.
John Fortner, Bloomsburg.
A. K. Fullmer, Pine township.
Henry George, Conyngham twp.
Howard Greenley, Madison twp.
Jacob Nuss, Mifflin township.

TRAVERSE JURORS—First Week.

Clint A. Kitchen, Bloomsburg.
John Heavner, Berwick.
C. M. Smith, Benton township.
A. B. Comstock, Sugarloaf twp.
Charles Wagner, Locust township.
Weldie Dent, Hemlock township.
J. W. Brown, Main township.
Philip Rabuck, Beaver township.
Wm. Dollman, Greenwood twp.
D. L. Hess, Benton township.
Emanuel Yost, Briarcreek twp.
Seeley Edwards, Benton township.
F. J. Hess, Sugarloaf township.
Wm. Brobst, Bloomsburg.
Lewis Kramer, Madison township.
W. B. Hess, Jackson township.
Stephen Hartzel, Bloomsburg.
J. Megargell, Orange township.
John Mourey, Roaring Creek twp.
Burr Albertson, Greenwood twp.
John Oliver, Locust township.
H. F. Kelchner, Stillwater.
M. O. Bowman, Mifflin township.
Jerre Kostenbauder, Franklin twp.
C. P. Elwell, Bloomsburg.
W. B Miller, Greenwood township.
John Fruit, Main township.
Jerry Vansickle, Sugarloaf twp.
Brittain Hess, Jackson township.
H. J. Demott, Millville.
Eugene Tewksbury, Catawissa.
Furman Kressler, Scott township.
Harry Black, Greenwood township.
John Larned, Bloomsburg.
John Oman, Mt. Pleasant twp.
John Shaffer, Mt. Pleasant twp.
G. W. Gordner, Pine township.
J. B. Vannatta, Jackson township.
Jerry Welliver, Greenwood twp.
John Johnson, Greenwood township.
G. W. Appleman, Orangeville.
J. W. Shuman, Main township.
G. W. Roberts, Jackson township.
Elmer Hagenbuch, Center twp.
H. W. Watts, Bloomsburg.
C. T. Brittain, Berwick.
W. H. Fisher, Bloomsburg.
J. N. Harry, Berwick.

TRAVERSE JURORS—Second Week

Calvin Crawford, Greenwood twp.
C. W. Trump, Orange township.
J. M. Comstock, Sugarloaf twp.
C. B. Conner, Jackson township.
Bradley Sult, Briarcreek township.
Wm. Raup, Berwick.
Albert Frank, Conyngham twp.
F. D. Dentler, Bloomsburg.
B. G. Keller, Benton.
Solomon Deaner, Main township.
Alfred Culp, Berwick.
W. H. Roberts, Catawissa twp.
W. H. Stackhouse, Berwick.
Elias Utt, Bloomsburg.
W. H Cherrington, Roaring Creek.
J. C. Wenner, Benton township.
W. A. Snyder, Scott township
A. W. Snyder, Mifflin township.
Warren Allabach, Orangeville.
Elias Weaver, Catawissa.
C. T. Bender, Fishingcreek twp.
H. L. Waters, Catawissa.
Simon Hons, Beaver township.
E. P. Shultz, Sugarloaf township.
F. B. Jackson, Berwick.
Robert Pugh, Bloomsburg.
Thos. Benjamin, Jackson township.
G. B. Martin, Bloomsburg.
Bruce Seybert, Mt. Pleasant.
Daniel Billeg, Locust township.
James Oberdorf, Catawissa.
Josiah Levan, Main township.
James Quick, Montour township.
Cherrington Kester, Locust.
James E. Smith, Berwick.
Abraham McHenry, Benton.

The First Dancers.

People have danced for thousands of years, and will probably continue to do so for ages to come. This custom is of ancient origin. The first people to dance were the Curetes, who adopted dancing as a mark of rejoicing in 1543 B. C. In early times the Greeks combined dancing with the drama, and in 22 B. C. pantomimic dances were introduced on the Roman stage. At the discovery of America the American Indians were holding their religious, martial, and social dances.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Sought

Crutch With a Spring.

It can be safely stated that the common everyday crutch is no different from the one used a hundred years ago. No one thought of changing it. Every one who was unfortu-

Spring Prevents Jarring.

nate enough to need one was perfectly satisfied with its make-up—so no change was deemed necessary. The improved crutch is shown in the illustration. There is very little difference noticeable. It closely resembles the ordinary crutch with one exception—and that exception is a spring near the lower end. The spring is placed between the usual rubber guard and the end of the arms of the crutch and is coiled around a connecting rod. The purpose of the spring is apparent at once. A cripple's progress is necessarily slow and tedious, but this little improvement should make his walking less irksome.

A Marble Bible.

Great as has been the amount of labor expended on the various Bibles of the world the palm for execution must be given to the Kutho-daw, which is a Buddhist monument near Mandalay in Burmah. It consists of about 700 temples each containing a slab of white marble, on which the whole of the Buddhist Bibles, containing more than 8,000,000 syllables, has been engraved. The Burmese alphabet is used, but the language is Pali. This wonderful Bible is absolutely unique. The Kutho-daw was erected in 1857 by Mindon-min, the last King but one of Burmah. The vast collection of temples together form a square, with a dominating temple in the centre. Each of the marble slabs on which the sacred text is inscribed is surmounted by an ornamental canopy in pagoda form.—Kansas City Journal.

Gold Railroad Passes.

It is nice to have a gold pass attached to your watch-chain which franks you firstclass over the railways of a continent, and sends every ticket collector's hand to his cap. Such is the happy lot of Australian Ministers and ex-Ministers, but the "deadheads" are now so many that the question of restricting the issue of passes has been engaging the Premiers' Conference at Hobart. The loss of railway revenue runs into many thousands of pounds. In Victoria alone there are eighty ex-Ministers with free passes. One has had his pass since 1857. He must be the record "deadhead" of the world.—London Cronicle.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES | FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES | SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES | SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES | WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES | COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES | COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES | KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES | SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES | BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

BOOK MAILED FREE.

WOMAN LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS.

Only Woman Keeper on the Atlantic Coast—Tended Lights 19 Years.

There are a number of women who draw salaries from the United States government as assistant lighthouse keepers, where their husbands, sons, or some other relatives are in charge. But Mrs. Walker is said to be the only woman on the Atlantic coast between Maine and Florida who is the head lightkeeper, while the man who helps her (her son) is an assistant. It is 19 years since Mrs. Walker went to Robbin's Reef light as a bride. She has not left it since except for a few hours at a time. She virtually went to "the reef" on her honeymoon, and she never fell into the habit of asking for leave of absence.

All that she knows from personal experience of the great land to which she came as a girl immigrant from Germany is comprised within the limits of Staten Island, New York city, and Brooklyn. She says she has never wanted to go west, south or anywhere else. Hours of solitude have taught her, she says, that she is in pretty good company when she is by herself, and that happiness lies in being content with simple things. As a wife, mother and widow, the happiest and saddest days of her peaceful life have been spent within the circular walls of her voluntary prison. She declares that if she were compelled to live anywhere else she would be the most miserable woman on earth.

To speak by the card, the Robbin's Reef lighthouse is a conical iron tower, 46 feet high, built on a circular stone pier. Its official location, given for the guidance of seafaring men, is "bearing 3¼ miles north of Fort Tompkins light." From the time the sunset gun at the fort is heard on the reef until sunrise next morning the Robbin's light shows a brilliant white flash every six seconds. It can be seen for 12 miles, except on foggy nights. It is one of the first lights the pilot on an incoming vessel sees when he enters the channel. It shows him the way up through the Kill von Kull to Newark bay, or on past the more pretentious statue of Liberty Light to the port of New York.

When the light is obscured by fog, as it frequently is in winter, Mrs. Walker goes into her deep basement and starts an engine that sends out siren blasts from a foghorn at intervals of three seconds and that can be heard for miles. When this siren gets down to business Mrs. Walker and her son sit up all night. There is no use in going to bed. Might as well try to sleep in a boiler shop. But the fog-horn machinery, like all other machinery, sometimes goes on strike. Then Mrs. Walker has to climb to the top of the tower and hammer on a huge bell. When the men at the government lighthouse station on Staten Island hear that bell they know that a visit is due Mrs. Walker as soon as wind and weather permit.

"This lamp in the tower—it is more difficult to care for than a family of children. It need not be wound more than once in five hours, but I wind it every three hours so as to take no chances. In 19 years that light has never disappointed sailors who have depended upon it. Every night I watch it until 12 o'clock. Then, if all is well, I go to bed, leaving my assistant in charge."

The government gives Mrs. Walker coal, but it does not give her wood. The sea supplies that. When a particularly fine log heaves in sight, Jake and his mother go on the terrace. There is a swish of a rope through the air like a cowboy's lariat. An iron shaft sinks deep into the water-soaked log. Jake and his mother make it fast to the railing until opportunity offers to haul it ashore at low tide and cut it up to dry.

But the tide brings other things than driftwood. It reveals tragedies—fragments of small craft dashed to pieces in a coast storm, and the bodies of men and women counted among the "missing" until the sea gives them up.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT ..., 25, 1906

Trains leave EAST ... as follows

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7.50, 10:46 a. m., 2:18 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:30 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2:18, 6:30 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4:28, 6:30 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11:47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 2:45 a. m. 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 2:45, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; (via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 27, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:28 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.09, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.09, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.45 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.36, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:15 p. m.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

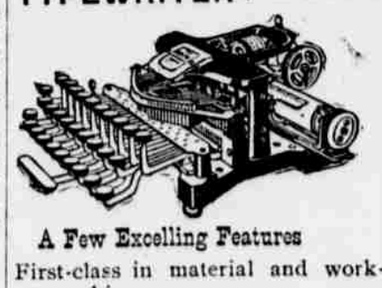
First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays 30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25.00



A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.
Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.
Simple construction—Fewest parts.
Alignment positive and permanent.
Extra great manifolding power.
Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.
Inked by ribbon, as in $100 machine
Visible writing—no carriage to lift.
Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.
Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.
The lowest priced practical typewriter.
Every machine fully guaranteed.
Why pay $100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only $25.
Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company
Norwalk Conn

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.
In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	*6 45	†10 00	†5.30	†*5 0
Cameron	7 06		12 53	
Danville	7 06	10 49	2 13	
Catawissa	7 19	10 52	2 28	5 04
Rupert	7 24	10 57	2 33	
Bloomsburg	7 31	11 04	2 40	5 12
Espy	7 34	11 06	2 43	5 15
Lime Ridge	7 41	11 13	2 50	5 22
Willow Grove	7 45		2 55	
Briarcreek	7 48		2 58	
Berwick	7 54	11 22	3 05	5 34
Beach Haven	8 01	11 27	3 10	5 41
Hick's Ferry	8 04	11 32	3 15	5 47
Shickshinny	8 20	11 45	3 30	6 02
Hunlock's	8 30		3 41	6 12
Nanticoke	8 37	11 59	3 48	6 19
Avondale	8 40		3 52	6 22
Plymouth	8 44	12 07	3 57	6 26
Plymouth Junction	8 47		4 00	
Kingston	8 50	12 11	4 03	6 32
Luzerne	8 55	12 15	4 08	6 37
Forty Fort	9 00		4 13	
Wyoming	9 05	12 25	4 17	6 47
West Pittston	9 10	12 30	4 20	6 50
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 33	4 23	6 53
Pittston	9 19	12 39	4 29	6 59
Duryea	9 23		4 33	7 03
Old Forge	9 26		4 36	7 06
Taylor	9 33		4 43	7 13
SCRANTON	*9 40	†2 55	4 50	*7 20
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 36	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 39	2 05	6 47
Old Forge	6 50	10 46	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 49	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 54	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 57	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 22	7 07
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort			12 31	
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction				
Plymouth	7 28	11 17	2 46	7 30
Avondale	7 37		2 54	
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 50
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 08	11 54	3 20	8 14
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 27	8 20
Berwick	8 20	12 07	3 44	8 30
Briarcreek		12 12	12 50	
Willow Grove			12 54	8 33
Lime Ridge	8 28		3 58	8 38
Espy		12 23	4 06	8 45
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 52
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 56
Catawissa	8 58	12 38	4 20	9 01
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 35	9 11
Cameron	9 14		4 42	
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	†1 12	†4 56	9 32
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡ Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	‡	†	‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	8 05
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	8 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	8 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 42	8 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 52	7 05
Zaners	9 40	3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 26
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 26	8 40
Grass Mere Park	10 10	3 47	7 28	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	‡	†	‡	‡	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	6 01	17 12	4 47	11 00	....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	11 09	4 56	7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	6 35	11 29	5 17	7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily. ‡ Sunday only. f Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
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STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000 | Undivided Profits $30.000 | Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

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THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1907

LOCAL OPTION.

Will Be the Issue Next Year.

Steps are being taken to begin one of the most remarkable movements for temperance known in Pennsylvania since the memorable campaign of 1887 when the voters of the Commonwealth declared against a Prohibition amendment to the Constitution. Harrisburg is the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League in Pennsylvania and the home of some prominent Prohibitionists. The Anti-Saloon League maintains an office there, and made itself felt in the last session of the Legislature to a marked degree. It has subsidiary organizations all over the state, and plans are being made for a campaign next year which will make local option the keynote in every legislative district. The movement to give communities the right to say whether they shall have saloons or not, which is spreading over the country, has reached Pennsylvania, and politicians say that it will be the real battle in this state next year. The story is being told there that one of the prominent politicians in the state, a state senator, after filling a political engagement in one of the up-state towns one evening just before the election, went to a social club where he was approached by a hotelkeeper, who asked the senator's opinion about the local option movement that is spreading over Pennsylvania. Upon learning that the inquisitor was in the hotel business, the Senator, who has not been known to be friendly to the temperance cause, quickly replied: "I will give you just fourteen months to get out of the business. The next Legislature is sure to pass a local option law."

Take Care in Mailing Post Cards.

Large numbers of souvenir postal cards mailed never reach their destination as they are confiscated at the local post office in compliance with the ruling of the postal authorities. Some kinds of postal cards cannot be sent unless in envelopes. Many make the mistake and seal the envelopes, thus making necessary a first class rate of two cents and the consequent holding of the article for postage. The following is the ruling:

The postal regulations in relation to post cards enclosed in envelopes is as follows:

Postal cards and post cards mailed under cover of sealed envelopes (transparent or otherwise) are chargeable with postage at the first class rate—two cents an ounce or fraction thereof. If enclosed in unsealed envelopes, they are subject to postage according to the character of the message—at the first class rate if wholly or partly in writing, or the third class rate (one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof) if entirely in print and the postage should be affixed to the envelopes covering the same.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Oldest City in the World.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Proofs of the oldest civilization known to archæology have been discovered by Dr. Edgar J. Banks among the ruins of Bismya, in Mesopotamia, a week's journey to the south of Bagdad. The conclusions of the explorer are that the remains unearthed have an antiquity of not less than ten thousand years. Permission to excavate in this remote and dangerous neighborhood—dangerous by reason of the lack of water and the nearness of fierce Arab tribes—was obtained from the Turkish government only after long negotiations, and even then it was only the presence of an American fleet in Turkish waters that forced from the Sultan an *irade* authorizing the archæologist to begin his work, which he was finally enabled to do on Christmas Day, 1903.

From the outset it was evident that the ruins were not of comparatively modern date, since the potsherds on the surface of the mounds (consisting of a series of parallel ridges about a mile long and half as wide) were obviously of great antiquity. The walls of the tower of a temple were soon uncovered, and the first inscription was identified as belonging to the period of the Babylonian King Dungi (about 2750 B. C.) Farther down were bricks bearing the name of King Urgur (2800 B. C); a little lower was found a piece of gold with the mark of Naram Sin (3750 B. C); and just below that level were the large square bricks peculiar to the time of Sargon, probably the first of the Semitic kings of Babylonia, who flourished about 3800 B. C. In the last eleven metres through which shafts were sunk remains of various periods were found, the earliest of which is placed at about 8000 B. C.

A white-marble statue was unearthed at the base of the temple tower which has been identified as the effigy of the Sumerian king Daud or David, a pre-Semitic ruler who antedated his Hebrew namesake by 3,500 years. This is the oldest statue in the world, being of the period of Babylonia's highest civilization (according to Dr. Banks), about 4500 B. C. The inscription on it gives the name of the buried city as Udnun, and of the temple, also the oldest yet discovered, as Emach.

Learn to Cook.

The regular price of The White House Cook Book is $2.00, the price of *The Philadelphia Press* daily, one year is $3.00. *The Press* makes a special cut rate offer whereby both can be secured for the unheard of low price of $3.50.

Write the Circulation Department of *The Philadelphia Press*. Do it before the books are all gone.

Weak Lungs Bronchitis

For over sixty years doctors have endorsed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, weak lungs, bronchitis, consumption. You can trust a medicine the best doctors approve. Then trust this the next time you have a hard cough.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Ayer's Pills keep the bowels regular. All vegetable and gently laxative.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1907.

The recent bond issue by President Roosevelt has created no little suppressed excitement among the Democrats in Washington who are now, quietly but anxiously, expecting a forceful statement from Mr. Bryan showing that the Republicans in their endeavor to explain the present financial situation, are quoting his arguments of 1896. Whatever may be said of Mr. Bryan's "free silver" remedy, the explanations now offered by the Republicans all go to prove the correctness of the philosophy of this luminous genius. Recent events have demonstrated, indubitably, that there is not enough money in the country and that the New York banks and financiers have been able to secure control of most of the circulating medium. The very arguments for elasticity of currency which the Republicans ridiculed with such vehemence when presented by Mr. Bryan in '96, will be presented for the consideration of the coming Congress by President Roosevelt. It is the strong belief among politicians in Washington, that, whether nominated or not, Mr. Bryan is a candidate of whom the party may well be proud, and that he has lost none of his charm, despite the fact that he has been twice defeated for the Presidency; some going so far in their enthusiasm even as to predict that he holds the Democratic party in the hollow of his hand and will keep it there until after the convention meets.

***

The Republicans view the coming session of Congress with great concern, and their situation is really a delicate one. When it is recalled that the most bitter invective and denunciation ever delivered against Grover Cleveland by statesmen prominent in that party were employed in the castigation given him for issuing bonds in time of peace the embarrassment of the Republicans in their present predicament is easily appreciated. Undoubtedly on the floors of Congress a brave "bluff" will be put up, after their usual grandiloquent style, but they are telling each other, confidentially, that they will have to undergo the mortifying experience of eating their own words.

***

Although the necessity of financial legislation has been long realized, and the need of providing elastic currency has been recognized as imperative ever since Mr. Bryan's speeches of 1896, in fact ever since the repeal of the Sherman Silver Act, there has never been enough of courage and harmony in the Republican party to enact the needed legislation, in spite of the fact that it has been practically in full control of both houses of Congress most of that time. And it is even doubtful if the Republicans will be able to get together on a working basis during the coming session and enact efficient legislation that will successfully cope with the situation. President Roosevelt says he has assurances that Congress will adopt measures for the relief of the country, and Speaker Cannon declares that he has been advised of no such contemplated enactments and knows nothing at all about the subject of financial legislation. In the meantime, the country at large can only wait, in suffering silence, to see just what will happen.

***

The greater part of the President's annual message was completed before he returned to Washington from Oyster Bay, but of course there were some things that had to be left until a later date. It cannot be learned if he has modified his recommendations, as originally drafted in the message, in regard to the regulation of corporations, but it is certain that he favors either the repeal or radical amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law. That he desires this change not because it is generally too radical, but because it does not permit reasonable traffic arrangements among railroads, is well understood.

But of course that chapter that will be awaited with the greatest interest relates to the necessity of new currency legislation, and it is known that while the President will discuss the present situation in an entertaining manner, he will absolve the administration of any responsibility for it. This message, like all its predecessors, will be somewhat voluminous.

***

Whatever dissensions on the tariff and the currency may exist in the Republican party, voiced by its prominent representatives in this city, the Peace Conference of the Central American states at least is proceeding most harmoniously and there is every indication that an amicable understanding will be reached. The conferees are working on a project to form the basis of a permanent peace treaty between the five nations represented, and the committees expect to be ready to report the latter part of the week on the work accomplished.

***

According to officials at the Treasury Department it is unlikely after all that the Exposition at Jamestown will remain open after November 30th and until the fleet sails for the Pacific, as was suggested by President Tucker, during a recent visit to Washington. It is stated that the appropriations covering the goverment exhibits are available only to November 30, and that its part in the show will be necessarily closed at that time.

Trend of Public Opinion.

The admission of Oklahoma as a State in the Federal Union is a distinct gain to the fundamental principles of the government. While the question was pending the President "butted in" with the purpose of influencing the actions of the people. He wanted to compel a Republican victory in the new State. But so far from yielding to his demands they resented his interference. They elected a Democratic Governor, a majority of Democratic Congressmen and a Democratic Legislature which will in turn elect two Democratic Senators in Congress. It is a clean sweep of Democracy against imperialism.

The result of the recent election in Oklahoma is more significant than the election of a Democratic Governor would imply. It means something more than a temporary triumph of the Democratic party in the new State. It clearly reveals a revulsion of matured public judgment against the trend toward imperialism throughout the country which is expressed in everything which President Roosevelt does. In fact the new Governor of the new State declared, practically, in his inaugural, that the Democratic majority in the State was a sign of the reversal of the Roosevelt notion of centralization.

The American people are essentially conservative. Immediately after the Spanish war the spirit of jingoism ran through the country. We no longer talk of creating military organization in the public schools to teach militant patriotism. The present aspiration of the citizenship is to teach the value of industrial and commercial supremacy and that is what the fathers of the Republic aim to promote. A dozen years from now, unless the signs are misleading, there will be no demands from the White House for increased facilities of the army and navy. What the people will want is an increase in the rewards of labor.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Turkey is Not Essential.

Many Other Fine Dishes that Would Take its Place on Thanksgiving.

In view of the high prices which it seems will be forced upon the people for turkey for the Thanksgiving Day feast, the Chester *Times* suggests various other means whereby a good dinner may be had by saying: "But turkey is not essential to a good dinner for Thanksgiving or any other occasion, and the good housekeeper can easily get along with some other menu. It is a good year to demonstrate that turkey is not necessarily an element of the Thanksgiving for the market stalls teem with edibles to help the family out. Young porkers do not cost as much as turkey and a dinner on stuffed pig is preferred to turkey by some epicures and the meat tastes very much like the first cut of the national bird. But if the menu cannot be pig, then why not try chicken, which can be procured at a reasonable rate, either for a roast or the old-time stew, while there is lamb, the varied cuts of beef and the whole sisterhood of meats that make good eating and will serve to circumvent the turkey trust and if there is care in looking for the side dishes and the extras that go to make up the Thanksgiving feast, much money can be saved."

TOWNSEND

THIS WEEK

WE ARE OFFERING

20% Off

SUITS AND OVERCOATS!

Don't Fail to Avail Yourself of this Opportunity

TOWNSEND'S CORNER.

BUYING TIME FOR Thrifty Housewives

Right at this time when good housewives are buying Furniture and Kitchen Ware, our extra values will make this store the mecca for nearly all of them.

Now just a word as to this Furniture. We only ask that you look all around—compare ours with other stock and we feel confident of your verdict—"I CAN DO BETTER AT PURSEL'S."

And the Kitchen Helps—we can only mention a few in the space of course, but if you have a need in that line come here. We will save you money every time.

Furniture.

Rocking Chairs 1.50 to 15.00.
Parlor and Library Tables 1.50 to 22.50.
Buffets 20.00 to 39.50.
Side Boards 10.00 to 35.00
China Closets 20.00 to 40
Extension Tables 5.00 to 35.00.
Dining Chairs 4.50 to 25.00 a Set.
Couches 6.75 to 39.00,
Chiffoniers 6.00 to 22.50.
Bed Room Suits 16.50 to $100.
White Enameled and Brass Beds 5.00 to 35.00.

Kitchen Helps

A full and complete line of the justly celebrated Edleweiss cooking ware 10c to 1.50.
Rochester Nickle ware in Chafing dishes, tea and coffee pots, syrup jugs and what not—all guaranteed.
Scrub Brushes 10c to 25c
White Wash Brushes 25 to 50c.
Wisp Brooms 10 to 25c.

Kitchen Helps

Floor Brushes 1.00 to 1.50
Wall Brushes 60c.
Stove Brushes 15 to 25c
Washing Machines 7.50 to 9 50.
Clothes Wringers 1.75 to 3.50.
Carpet Sweepers 1.75 to 2.75.
Cedar Wash Tubs, (three sizes) 90c., 1.35 and 1.75.
Painted Pine wash tubs 75 to 90c.
Galvanized wash tubs 80, 90 and 1.00.
Wash Boards 15 to 40c.
Wood Scrub Buckets 20c
Galvanized Buckets, 10 qt. size 20c., 12 qt. size 25c
Fibre water buckets 35c.
Heavy Tin water buckets, 12 qt. size 40c., 14 qt. 50c.
Enameled water buckets 38 to 90c.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers (with lid) No. 8 for 1.25 and No. 9 for 1.35.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers, copper bottom, No. 8 for 1.35 and No. 9 for 1.50.
All copper Wash Boilers $3

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.

The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.

Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

EVANS' SHOE STORE

FALL SHOES.

The assortment of EVANS' Shoes provides a shoe for every need, a style for every taste, a fit for every foot.

Until you have seen these new models, or better yet, enjoyed the luxury of wearing one of them, you can not realize what shoe perfection means.

You are cordially invited to come in aud see these new fashions.

The Progressive Shoe Store

CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

The COLUMBIAN announced that for the weeks before Christmas, that the COLUMBIAN will go into every home in Bloomsburg. This is an excellent opportunity to have a little chat with every family of that town. I am not personally acquainted with many of the people, but I have many warm and valued friends in your town.

I will not talk politics. This would be offensive to many and not pleasant before Christmas. I will talk about some prominent family of the neighborhood and their historical connections, or perhaps of some other incidents of general interest. I will speak of Henry Bittenbender's family, and his career, while a resident in Fishingcreek township, and other places His wife's maiden name, I think, was Keim. This union was blest with four children—two sons and two daughters, Hiram, Evan, Mary, and the youngest daughter's name I either forget or never knew. When first married, I believe, Henry, as he was familiarly called, kept the upper Orangeville hotel, and a dwarf named Johnson kept the lower hotel. At this time, the annual spring yankee run was all the go, or principal custom, that the hotel keepers had along the route of the yearly return of yankees who lined the road for weeks, on their return trips, when homeward bound. But you may ask what is meant by the "annual yankee run?" At this time, there were no railroads to facilitate travel, or transportation, and the lumbermen along the upper Susquehanna river and tributaries, had no means of getting their lumber to market at Haverdegrace, Baltimore and other places than by rafting. Hence every spring freshet the river and streams were lined with lumber rafts, floating to market, and piloted to their destination by the so called yankees. There are people living in Bloomsburg and along every stream who remember the scenes here described. The yankees' homeward course lay along the river line until they reached Bloomsburg, and thence by Lightstreet, Orangeville, Cambra, Ganoga Lake, DuShore and thence northward until they reached home. Now to return to the Bittenbenders, and Orangeville. Johnson was a dwarf and was located in the lower hotel and had the whole yankee custom. Henry Bittenbender was in the upper hotel, and the yankees did not stop with him. It so happened however, that these two hotel men changed location, Bittenbender going to the lower and Johnson to the upper hotel. The next run of yankees all stopped in the lower hotel, (I relate it now as Henry himself told it) and seeing a new man at the helm, cried out, "Where is Johnson? Henry told them, "In the upper hotel." Out they went, and up to Johnson. Henry found that he would get no custom in this manner hence he changed his tactics. When they cried, "Where is Johnson?" he said, "in the upper hotel," and when starting to go there he told them "have something to drink before you go." Thus he said, he gave away more than a barrel of whiskey to the leaving yankees. But the following spring he said the yankees nearly all stopped with him. Later he moved to the Cambra hotel and had no opposition in the yankee traffic.

Later still he purchased the farm on which is located the Zaner station on the B. & S. R. R.

Henry was commissioner of Columbia County during the year of 1858 and '59 but whether he had a second term I do not remember. He was a candidate for County treasurer about the year 1864 but was defeated by Daniel McHenry of Stillwater. His son Hiram married a daughter of the late Michael Lemons, and Evan married a daughter of Daniel Stoker, late of Forks. Mary, one of his daughters married Enos Pealer of Pealertown, at Forks. I have no information to give of the youngest daughter. Evan's first wife was a grand-daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Colley, of Benton. About the year 1865 Henry sold his beautiful Fishingcreek farm at Zaner station, to John Zaner, a brother-in-law, and moved to Michigan. After the death of Mr. Bittenbender his widow again married, a blind man this time. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, a daughter of Evan was visiting at Cambra, and I chanced to be at the late Hon. James McHenry's store, when I was informed of the visit of this young lady, and was urged to meet her and get an introduction. I was told that she was an elocutionist of rare ability, hence I willingly met the young lady and was introduced to her. She recited several pieces, when I told her that I was in possession of an excellent piece that I would like if I could hear recited by an elocutionist. She asked what the title of the piece was. I told her that it was, "Katrina's Visit to New York."

"Why," she said, "I recited that a little while ago." As she had recited it, it was with the utmost difficulty that I prevailed upon her to repeat it. This young lady is now the wife of J. L. Richardson of your town. Her father, Evan, married for his second wife Mrs. W. H. Snyder, widow of the late County Superintendent W. H. Snyder.

I was very intimately acquainted with the Bittenbender family. Theirs was a very hospitable home; affable and courteous.

JOHN C. WENNER,
Benton, Pa.

A DEARTH OF CLERGY.

Some of the Reasons.

In nearly all of the religious bodies there is complaint that the number of young men who are entering the ministry is much less than formerly, and is still growing less. In one of the western conferences of the Methodist church this year it was announced that many of the clergy and had resigned from the ministry gone into secular employment, because they were unable to live onthe salaries they received.

The same condition prevails all along the line. At the recent session of the Episcopal Church in General Convention at Richmond, it was resolved that the week before Advent should be devoted to a series of meetings, when special prayers should be offered for the extension of Christ's Kingdom, and to efforts to induce young men to enter the ministry.

In accordance with this, services are being held every night this week in St. Paul's church, except Saturday.

On Sunday morning Rev. J. W. Diggles preached an excellent sermon on the subject, giving some reasons why young men do not become ministers.

He said, first, because the minister is no longer looked up to with the reverence that he used to have. Years ago he was the best educated man of the community, usually the only college graduate, and for this reason he inspired respect. Now it is very different. There are now many men in almost every community as well educated as the parson.

Again, the clergymen are made too much the object of criticism. At nearly every Sunday dinner the sermon is criticised, and often nearly everything the parson does is unfavorably commented upon by parents in the hearing of their sons, and the boys lose respect not only for the man, but for the office, and have no inclination to become clergymen.

Another reason is the lack of support. A man spends four years in college, three years in a seminary, and then begins his labors as a missionary at a salary not much more than a day laborer gets.

It was a very plain practical sermon, and stated the situation very clearly.

The Christmas Woman's Home Companion.

The Christmas issue of *Woman's Home Companion* is a sumptuous magazine, with several pages in color. The cover is reproduced from an exquisite painting by Jessie Wilcox Smith, of a mother and babe. The number is full of Christmas atmosphere—rattling good Christmas stories, Christmas pictures by prominent artists, and hundreds of Christmas suggestions of all sorts—practical, fanciful, unique.

Laura Spencer Porter and Jeannette S. Porter contribute "Cinderella," a little family Christmas play. A feature is a theatrical reminiscence by Clara Morris, "Christmas on the Road." Dr. Edward Everett Hale writes of "How to Use the Christ-Mass." Irving Bacheller has a new book, and the first part of "The Cricket Tales" appears in the Christmas number, introducing to the world a character even greater than the famous Eben Holden. Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the distinguished physician, in "Children and Candy" dissipates once for all the old bugaboo that candy is harmful. "It isn't," he says, "it is one of the most wholesome things one can eat." Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' great novel, "Though Life Do Us Part," which has just begun in *Woman's Home Companion*, continues in December; "Keeping the Bins Closed" fires a big gun in the "Know Your Grocer" campaign of *Woman's Home Companion*. It tells facts every housewife should know. Two songs by the late Edward Grieg the famous composer, with full musical score, form a rare treat for the lovers of good music.

The stories in the Christmas number include: "A Wild Boar Rampant," by Robert Barr; "An Undiscovered Siddons," by Claire Wallace Flynn; "Cap'n Gilly," by Mary Catherine Lee; "The Lost Spirit of Christmas," by Grace S. Richmond; "Frederika's First," by William Hamilton Osborne; "The Little Water Boy," by Julia Hempstead Bull, and "A Bachelor's Christmas Eve," by Marguerite Campion. There are scores of articles, in addition, and the departments are full of Christmas ideas and suggestions.

Picturesque Pennsylvania.

Do you believe that Pennsylvania is one of the most attractive States, as well as the richest in mineral wealth? *The Philadelphia Record* does. It is devoting a page of its Sunday Magazine to "Picturesque Pennsylvania" in which from Sunday to Sunday will be presented the most striking, charming and attractive features of the natural scenery of the State, in which it is unrivalled.

Its "Picturesque Pennsylvania" page consists of articles descriptive of the fine scenery of its various sections, interwoven with a goodly measure of legend, local tradition, and historical incident, thus giving the articles a warm human interest, besides calling the attention of the *Record's* great army of readers to the picturesque features of their own State.

These articles are written, or edited by George E. Mapes, who has charge of "Our State Neighbors" column on the editorial page of the *Record*. He has made a special study of Pennsylvania, and is personally familiar with every section of the State. The articles are illustrated with the best pictures of the striking scenery described that modern photography can furnish.

The first five articles, which have already appeared, have been devoted to the water gaps and river gorges made by the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Swatara and Susquehanna rivers through the Kittatinny range of mountains. It is the purpose ot the Record to include in this series of descriptive articles all the important natural attractions of Pennsylvania, among which may be named its mountain ranges, its principal river systems, fertile valleys, marvelous springs, forest reserves, numerous lakes, water-falls, caverns, and other interesting natural features.

The *Record* will welcome in this connection, suggestions and information from its State readers regarding special scenic features which can be described and presented in attractive pictured form from any section of the State.

For four weeks before Christmas THE COLUMBIAN will go into every home in Bloomsburg, and for that reason will be an excellent advertising medium. It will be made specially attractive during that time.

H. W. CHAMPLIN M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

Ent Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

TRAINING THE FIREMEN.

Wonderful Results Acheved in the Paris Fire Department.

From close observation, it is safe to say that the corps d'elite of the Continental Fire Department is the regiment of Sapeurs-Pompiers of Paris. For military purposes it is under the control of the Governor of Paris; for technical purposes under the Prefect of Police. It is not an easy matter to become a Paris fireman. A man must have served as a soldier, his record must be especially good, and he must possess some peculiar fitness for the service. The training is thorough. There are six hours a day of actual instruction two hours of which are devoted to gymnastics under a professor to fit the men for life-saving duties.

Agility is considered in France to be one of the most valuable qualifications of a fireman—agility which will enable him to scale walls, to creep along gutters, to swing from window sills. Therefore the firemen of the great cities of France spend much time in their gymnasiums, drilling with parallel bars, flying rings, trapezes, and other apparatus, and also in the simple calisthenics that are familiar in schools. Physical training is carried to a high degree of excellence, and every distinguished visitor to Paris is invited to witness a gymnastic exhibition by the firemen.

Some of these exercises would cause an American fireman to smile, yet any expert in physical culture will testify to their value in making the joints supple, the muscles firm and hard the chest broad the movements quick, and in making the whole man stronger and healthier. To see a battalion of firemen lying flat on their backs and at the word of command raising and lowering their bodies from their hands makes one wonder what this seemingly puerile exercise has to do with putting out fires. The drill master will tell you that it strengthens the arms, wrists, shoulders, and chests, and makes the man more fit for deeds that demand ability and strength, such as rescuing women and children from upper windows.

The gymnasium is the favorite place of amusement of Sapeurs-Pompiers, and they perform some really amazing feats of strength and dexterity such as walking on their hands and doing the "grand circle" on the high horizontal bar. The Paris life savers have a drill which is exclusively and originally their own. A round horizontal bar about forty feet long and twelve inches in diameter is placed upon two twelve foot upright posts. The men run along the bar, often balancing themselves on one foot, but rarely reach the end. In falling they catch hold of the bar, turn a somersault, and swing themselves gracefully to the ground. This exercise is to teach them to steady themselves or to carry a person along the top of a swaying or falling wall.

Another of their feats is performed by two men swinging one on a trapeze, the other on the flying rings. After obtaining the necessary momentum they let go, pass each other in the air, catch the trapeze or the rings, make a quick turn, and repass each other in midair all in one movement, as it were.

These men are wonderful as wall scalers; they climb with their hands, feet, knees, almost with their eyelashes, up a piece of wall built like that of a frame house. Ability to go up, or down, an almost smooth wall with a scaling ladder may prove invaluable to any of these men at any time, though of course they have scaling ladders and all the other paraphernalia of a fireman's work for use in ordinary cases.

It is, however, in the emergencies, in the unforseen occasions, in which extraordinary measures must be taken and taken instantly, that these gymnastic lessons stand a fireman in good stead. Such an occasion, for instance, as suddenly finding himself on the top story of a building with all the staircases burned away, and no time to wait for a ladder to be raised. Perhaps a woman, or a child, is crying for him to help; and then it is the man who can take a living burden in his arms and climb down the wall like a squirrel, who will be hailed as a hero.

Election Notice.

The regular annual stockholders meeting for managers of the Bloomsburg Public Library will take place December 4, at the Library room between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m.

Louise H. Dillon, Secretary.

I Give Honor to Whom it is Due.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., cured me of Bright's disease and Gravel. Four of the best physicians had failed to relieve me. I have recommended it to scores of people with like success, and know it will cure all who try it.—Mrs. E. P. Mizner, Burg Hill, O. Price $1.00, all druggists; 6 bottles $5.00.

Those Delicious Lemon Pies.

The kind that "make your mouth water" are easily made with no fussing and at least possible expense if you use "OUR PIE" Preparation. Don't hesitate. Try it and tell your friends. At grocers, 10 cents. Everybody is pleased with "OUR-PIE."

That Little Green Ticket

Which has been placed on the

Suits, Coats and Children's Coats

at the Garment Department of The Clark Store, makes you a NICE SAVING on your purchases of these goods. Its just so much money in pocketbook, and they are the greatest Coat, Suit and Children's Coat VALUES NOW OFFERED. Your inspection invited.

THE CLARK STORE.

Furs of all kinds at the prices to suit.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

THE NEW UNION STATION AT WASHINGTON.

All the passenger trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad will enter and depart from the new Union Station at Washington on November 17, 1907, and on the same date the present station at Sixth and B Streets will be closed to traffic.

The date is singularly fitting. In 1807 both wings of the Capitol were completed, and now a century later a building even larger is opened for a great public utility, which did not exist at that time.

The railroad terminal facilities at Washington have been inadequate for years, particularly at inauguration periods and on the assemblage of other large gatherings at the Capitol. Their improvement was imperative and so it has come about that, by the combined effort of the railroads and the United States Government, one of the largest and unquestionably the handsomest railroad station in the world is now provided not only for the convenience of the citizens of the United States, bnt as a notable architectural addition to the great public buildings of the Capital City. It is a monumental edifice and a worthy type of the future structures, which will make Washington the municipal beauty spot of the world.

The station including the Concourse is longer than the Capitol and nearly as wide. The waiting room is larger than the hall of the House of Representatives. The concourse, which is the train lobby, is longer than the interior of the Capitol building, if it were one continuous hall, and half as wide. It is the largest building ever constructed for a like purpose.

Within this great structure there is every convenience the traveler can desire, so grouped about the central hall as to serve his purpose to the best advantage,

The lofty arched entrances face a plaza as large as an ordinary city park, which will be laid out as a plaza and adorned with shrubbery and fountains.

The trackage is sufficient for all demands upon it and as the entrance to and exit from the trains are separated, the confusion and jostling of hurrying crowds moving in opposite directions will be obviated.

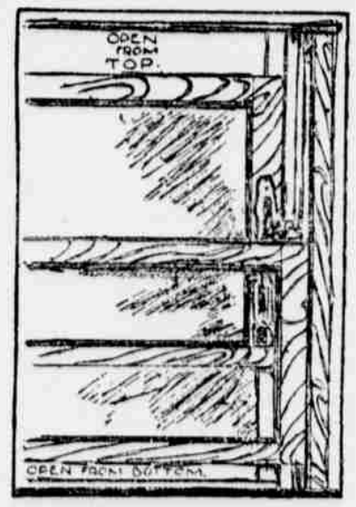
The bigness of the station is impressive; its utilities obvious.

11-14-21-2t.

IDEAL SAFETY WINDOW LOCK.

Ventilates Without Sacrificing Security or Defacing Sashes.

The value of ventilation to health is acknowledged by every thinking person. To ventilate without sacrificing security, without mutilating sashes, has been looked forward to by all builders and owners. Such perfection seems possible in the safety window lock shown in the illustration. The lock consists of a rachet and lock, whose bolt, pressed by a spring, is thrust into the depressions or rachets and prevents the raising of the window. The casing of the lock is made of the hardest steel, and the spring of fine wire. It cannot be broken by the use of a jimmy, neither is it capable of being tampered with by means of a wire, string or knife. Even when the glass is cut and the burglar tries to manipulate the lock through the opening, he is helpless, as his arms act as a wedge between the sashes and prevent their movement. The sashes can be raised or lowered a few inches for ventilation, but even then they are safe from the burglar. When it is desired to raise the sash to its full height it is only necessary to pull out the spring bolt. It locks automatically and all danger of forgetting to fasten the windows before retiring is thus entirely obviated.



Keeps out the burglar.

The Symbol of an Epoch.

The universal use of one and two dollar bills in the East always furnishes a detail of contrast to people from the West, where silver and gold are the rule, and paper currency almost unknown. On the East Side of New York even a fifty cent piece is looked upon with some distrust by newly arrived foreigners, who seldom see anything larger than a quarter in silver. Hand one out, and it is subjected to scrutiny as careful as a five dollar bill in the Rockies.

A New Yorker was receiving change from a Bowery barber, when the latter, after searching through his cash register for another bill to make up the amount apologized profusely.

"Any other day but Saturday I could give you paper," he explained, "but to-day there ain't any other way out of it. Everybody around here is clean out of change. I'll have to give you this Bryan."

And he handed out a silver dollar.

Due to Wooden Shoes.

The use of wooden shoes may explain why the exportation of boots, shoes and sole leather from the United States to France is comparatively small. There is, however, in addition to the peasant class using only wooden shoes, another smaller rural class wearing cheap leather shoes. The wooden shoes are made from walnut and birch, the latter being the cheap ones and retailing at 20 to 30 cents a pair. Entirely wooden shoes are carved out of a solid piece of wood. When the sole only is used the split leather uppers are fastened on with nails.

The Pope's residence at Rome, with its treasures, in money, is said to exceed $150,000,000 in value.

A government expert estimates that the expenditure for advertising in 1905 was $125,000,000.

Motor Cars in the Desert.

A number of motor cars have been sent to Khartoum to be tried in the desert. If they are found to be of value a large number will be sent there and used to carry people across the sands where camels are now employed.

OUR NATIONAL FEAST

HOW MEMBERS OF STUDENT COLONY ENJOY IT.

The Thanksgiving Dinner Sent From This Country—Absence of Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes and Pumpkins in the French Markets.

Of all the Thanksgiving dinners to which America's self-exiles—and there are many—sit down once a year, none can equal in jollity those of the art students in Paris, says a writer in the Chicago News.

These observances are marked by none of the solemnity which usually banks thick as a pall over the Thanksgiving dinners of the American chambers of commerce in Paris and Berlin and the formal dinner in London to which British worthies are invited and long and tiresome speeches are made, after an elaborate menu,

generally in French, has been more or less laboriously run through to the coffee. The art students, as a body, are never a solemn lot, and this fact is in evidence when they give thanks for the mercies extended to them since a previous Thanksgiving.

Just to give some idea of how the art students observe the day, let me go back to the time when the students' club (the American Art Association of Paris) held its final Thanksgiving dinner. This was about fifteen years ago, shortly after the club's organization.

As Thanksgiving day would be the first national holiday to roll round the club very much wanted to observe the occasion but how? No member had ever seen cranberries in a French market; the only pumpkin offered for sale was not in the shape of pies, but in dried strips, for baking and soups, and as for sweet potatoes, they were as utterly unknown to the average Frenchman as were cranberries. True French turkey could be secured—and good turkey at that—but what was turkey without the trimmings?

When the club, in the depths of despair, had about decided that it would be compelled by circumstance to forego a good old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner, word was received from the Art Students' league of New York that it was going to present the new association with a Thanksgiving dinner that would recall the kind mother used to serve up steaming hot on that crisp, memorable day back on the farm in the years gone by. This message was soon followed by a consignment of real American turkeys, all done to a golden brown and all stuffed; enough cranberry sauce to last the club for a month of Sundays, seemingly, and pies, pumpkin pies, regular New England pumpkin pies. You know the kind.

The dinner was served in the little house on the Boulevard Montparnasse, then occupied by the club. The room was decorated chiefly with the stars and stripes and the tricolor, intertwined, but I believe I am safe in saying this feature was not noticed until the dinner was well over, for the eyes of every Yankee as he entered the room were on the table, a sight of which brought tears to more than one pair of eyes.

In addition to the students' formal dinners—if the adjective can rightly be applied to any thing that the art students do or think or say many small dinners of Thanksgiving are given in the studios. Needless to say, they are thoroughly bohemian. Some certainly rank among the queerest Thanksgiving meals ever spread; and it is my belief, founded on twelve years' residene in the quarter, that the studio dinner most prescribed by tradition would cause one of the custom's stern originators to fall dead of sheer horror were it possible for him to be seated at the opening course even.

The studio dinner that "Long Snider" gave to a select party of cronies a half dozen years ago is still laughed over in the quarter, and bids fair to become a Thanksgiving tradition among these apparently carefree self-exiles.

Two or three days before the festival was due to roll round "Long Snider" decided that he would give a dinner. He investigated the state of his pocket book, finding only his monthly allowance sufficient to meet running expenses. Nevertheless, there must be a dinner, and when his guests appeared at the appointed hour on Thanksgiving evening they were seated at a table temptingly loaded with a great turkey done to a golden brown and all the old-time trimmings. That which had been thoughtfully provided by the hilarious host to prevent a consuming thirst from overwhelmingly attacking his guests was contained in a big bowl. "Harvard Law-School Punch" "Long Snider" called it, and it had been solicitously mixed by his own hands.

That punch was a most deceptive drink—mild to the taste, so mild, in fact, that it was in constant demand. As a result when, the feast barely half through, there came a knocking at the door the punch had got in its work on nearly every one present and the effect produced by the note handed to the host by his concierge was just the opposite of what it would have been on an ordinary occasion.

"Fellows!" shouted "Long Snider" waving the bit of paper madly. "Proprietor says got to pay rent next day or have things confiscated. Can't pay rent. Spent money on dinner and punch. Three cheers for Thanksgiving!"

This little speech seemed but to add zest to the dinner. At last the punch consumed, some one, more ingenious than the rest—perhaps he had got more than his share of the brew—proposed the plot that the whole assemblage put into execution.

The belongings that had been threatened with confiscation were not numerous; in a few minutes they were in the hands of the students, and then there began a weird procession of easles, palettes, long rolls of canvas and the host's big bass viol down the long and dark stairway from the sixth floor, with the glimmer from an occasional match to light the uncertain way.

"Long Snider" was thankful that the concierge was a sound sleeper and somewhat deaf to boot. The street was safely reached, a hand cart was hastily secured, into it the trappings were dumped and, with an exultant yell that aroused the concierge too late for his frantic calls for the police to be of any use, host, guests and cart were off up the street. 'Way over to Montmarte went the rascals. Up the long hill they climbed to the large studio of an accommodating and truly sympathetic friend and there, in the early morning hours, "Long Snider's" Thanksgiving dinner celebration ended in a riotous house-warming.

Gobblers' Chorus.

IN Noverber,
Cold the moon is, cold and drear
With a cloud upon her face
That it chills our hearts with fear
To remember
And—oh, gubble, gobble, gubble!
Life's a bubble, full o' trouble

For the hunted turkey race,
For the victims plump and savory
Of the human gobblers' knavery
And the greed that's their disgrace.

We have heard our fathers tell,
Since our childhood,
Of Thanksgiving in the town,
And the dire things that befell
In the wildwood.
Tud—oh, gubble, gobble, gubble!
Life's a bubble, full o' trouble.
We must wear the martyr's crown;
We must die to feed the pelasure
Of the fiends who dine at leisure—
May they choke as we go down!
—J. H. L. in Life.

Washington's First Thanksgiving.

The initial national Thanksgiving was held under a proclamation by George Washington in the first year of the new republic, 1789. Washington issued one other proclamation of like nature in 1795. Adams also issued one or two, and Madison called for a day of thanks after the close of the war of 1812. So far as presidential notice was concerned, the day was allowed to lapse, however, until permanently revived by Abraham Lincoln in 1863. In 1870 congress passed a law making the day set apart by the president as one for offering thanks a national holiday.

What have I to be hankful for?
Two eyes, two ears, a nose,
Two feet, two hands a generous mouth
From which hankfulness flows;
A heart that beats with sympathy
For all in trouble sore;
A brain that's balanced evenly,
And much—oh, so much more!
I'm thankful for the air I breathe,
The sun that gives me light;
The summer time so glorious,
The winter and the night,
I'm thankful for my happy home,
And dear ones that I love;
And most of all I'm thankful for
Is our dear Lord up above.

ARCHIE AND THE MINCE PIE GOBLINS

If there was one thing that Archie liked more than another it was mincemeat, and if there was another thing that he liked more than that it was mince pies. As soon as he heard people talking about Thanksgiving, he knew that before long there would be a mince pie in the house. He even used to go out into the kitchen when the cook was baking one so that he could watch it turn brown.

Archie was rather a fat little boy and he always had a very good appetite.

One year there was a Thanksgiving Day coming, and, of course, Archie remembered about the mince pies, because in the house where he lived thy did not begin to have them until Thanksgiving. He looked all around for some sign that they were going to make them and at last he saw the cook take the cover off a large stone jar. It was filled with mincemeat. Archie did not say anything and he sat very still while the cook was putting the mincemeat in the pies and laying the crust on top of it. Then she put them in the oven and carried the jar of mincemeat into the pantry. Archie saw where she put it.

It was Thanksgiving the next day. Archie began to think about the mince pie as soon as he was dressed, and it seemed to him a long time before dinner would be ready. He looked into the dining room, but the table wasn't even set, so he thought he would go into the kitchen. The cook was not there. Archie guessed that she was in the pantry, so he looked in there for her; but she was not there, either. He happened to see the stone jar that had the mincemeat in it and he thought he would just peep in to see how much there was left. The jar was almost full and there was a spoon inside. Archie tasted a little of the mincemeat and then a little more, until at last he had eaten enough to make half a pie. Then he put the cover back and went out to play.

It was a very fine dinner. There was a large turkey, of course, some cranberry sauce, some celery, oysters and soup and a lot of other things, and at the end there was a mince pie and some nuts and raisins. Archie had two pieces of pie. He did not say anything about the mincemeat he had eaten.

Now, what do you think happened? Archie had hardly gone to bed that night and got himself comfortably

"WHO ARE YOU?" ASKED ARCHIE

settled down to sleep when a little round man, with green eyes and a red coat, came for him and told him to get up.

"Who are you?" asked Archie, because he had never seen the little round man before.

"I'm a Mince Pie Goblin," the little man answered. "We are going to have a celebration and we always want some little boy to be there, so they have sent me after you."

Archie didn't want to go with him, but there did not seem to be anything else to do, as the little man kept bouncing up and down as though he were in a great hurry, so he got out of bed and gave his hand to the goblin.

"That's right," the Goblin said. "Hold on now."

Archie hardly knew how it happened, but in an instant they were out of the room and in a large flat place in the woods. In the middle of the flat place there was a great fire blazing, and around the fire were hundreds of other goblins like the one who had come for him. They all had on clothes of different colors and their eyes were of different colors too. They all had shining eyes, very much like the eyes of a jack-o-lantern, Archie thought; only they were colored. As soon as they got there one of the goblins, who was larger than the others, came forward to meet them. Archie noticed that he wore his face upside down, his mouth being where his eyes ought to be. He had very white, sharp pointed teeth, that Archie did not like to look at any more than he could help.

"That's the goblin King," whispered the goblin who had brought Archie. "You must make a low bow."

Archie made a very low bow, which seemed to please the goblin King.

"Is this the boy you told me about?" the goblin King asked, and he poked Archie in the ribs with his fingers.

"Yes, your Loftiness," the other goblin replied. "This is Archie."

"I think he will do very well," the goblin King said and then he went away.

"What does he want me to do?" Archie asked.

"Nothing," the messenger goblin said. "It isn't that kind of do. It's the kind that you mean when you say that a pie will do when it is done."

Archie couldn't understand this very well, but he began to feel uneasy, especially as the goblins suddenly started to dance around the fire. They were great bouncers, and every time they touched the ground they went up in the air almost as high as a house, shouting and laughing all the time. They made such a noise that Archie was really frightened to hear them.

He was still more frightened when the goblin King calmly walked into the fire and sat down on a blazing log. The flames came up all around

"HIS BUTTONS FLEW OFF."

him, but he did not mind them at all. He just sat there and let his eyes glow at Archie. They were green eyes.

"Now," said the messenger goblin, "you must go and pick the pies. I'll show you where they grow."

He led Archie a little way off where there seemed to be ever so many toadstools growing under the trees. The flat tops of them were about the size of mince pies, and when Archie picked one of them up he saw that it was a pie, sure enough.

"You must bring these to the King," the messenger goblin said. "And you must hurry as fast as you can because he's very hungry, and if he does not get them fast enough I can't tell what may happen. Be very sure not to eat any yourself, because that's against the rules."

So Archie picked up an armful of the toadstool pies and took them to the fire where the King was sitting.

"You will have to throw them into him," the messenger goblin said.

Archie threw the pies to the goblin King, who opened his mouth and swallowed them as fast as they came. They went down his throat like putting pennies into a bank.

All the time Archie was doing this the other goblins kept getting more and more excited. They jumped about faster than ever, leaping over the fire and shouting as loud as they could. They tried as fast as the pies were thrown to catch them before they could get to the King, and sometimes they managed to do it, which made the King so angry that he turned blue with rage.

"Hurry, hurry, hurry!" cried the messenger goblin, and all the other goblins kept shouting "More pies! More pies!" at the top of their voices. Archie hurried as fast as he could, but he could not work fast enough to please the goblins.

"He's been eating them! He's been eating our pies!" they cried. "What shall we do to a boy who eats our pies?"

"Put him in a stone jar and seal him up!" shouted the King.

Immediately all the goblins went bounding away into the darkness, and in a few moments Archie could hear them coming back, shouting and laughing worse than ever. He would have liked to run away, only the messenger goblin held him tightly by the arm. The other goblins rolled a great stone jar into the light of the fire. It was exactly like the jar out of which Archie had eaten the mince meat in the pantry at home, only it was much larger.

"Oh, please don't put me in the jar!" Archie cried to the King. "I'll promise never to do it again!"

But the goblin King and all the other goblins only laughed at him and the messenger goblin held him more tightly by the arm than ever.

They rolled the jar to Archie and stood it up to put him in while others brought out a large stick of sealing-wax to seal the cover on with. Archie was very much frightened and he made up his mind that he would never see his home again. He was sorry that he had not told his mother about the mince meat he had eaten out of the pantry, but it was too late for that now.

They were just about to lift him up so as to put him into the jar when the King gave a very loud cry and they stopped to look at him. The King was swelling very fast in the fire, so that he began to look like a toy balloon, and as he swelled his buttons flew off and he shouted louder and louder. The other goblins danced about the fire with cries of alarm, but none of them dared to go in and help him.

"Look out! Look out!" they cried. "He's going to burst!"

At this they all scattered so as to get away in time, but they were not quick enough. The unfortunate King burst with a noise like a cannon firecracker on the Fourth of July. The blazing sticks of the fire and the goblins scattered in every direction. The light was all gone in a moment. Archie felt himself going up in the air and it was very cold. Then he landed somewhere with a bump and he found himself sitting on the floor beside his bed at home.

"That's what happens when people eat too much mince pie," said his mother, who happened to come in just then.—New York Herald.

A HARVEST CANTICLE.

By Theron Brown.

What is bounty but love in the giver,
That waits for no plea to bestow,
The evergreen boon of the river
To the fields that are blessed by its flow?
Does the light when the morning uncloses,
Count the leagues of its flight on the plain?
Does the sky call the roll of the roses
That hold up their lips for its rain?

God is never at loss with his plenty,
And Nature, his handmaid, no more
Ripens sweets for the feast of the dainty
Than bread for the fare of the poor.
'Tis a loan with no burden thereafter,
'Tis a grace never measured nor weighed;
If the banquet turns weeping to laughter
The debt of the eater is paid.

O Goodness so grand in its doing!
Are there gluttons who starve at its board;
Craven souls, whose insatiable suing
Has poisoned the comforts they hoard,
Who, insane with the joy of receiving,
Are glad for no sake but their own,
Who are deaf to the song of Thanksgiving
And tongueless to utter its tone?

Give us want, give us nothingness rather
Than this; better never be born
Than to harvest the fields of our Father
And leave him unthanked for the corn.
The just will pay measure for measure
And the selfish give love for a fee;
But they squandered an infinite treasure
Who sin against love that is free.

Peter's Sleep—Friends.

Peter had scarce begun to snore,
Ere some one thundered at the door,
And when he said, Come in" in fright,
What curious guests should come in sight.
But Gravy, brown and fat and glad,
And Oyster, looking pale and sad,
Behind them stood full many more,
And Gravy, turning to the door,
Cried: "This is Peter, mean and small,
Who thinks that he can eat us all!"
Stuffing stalked in, dressed in sage green,
And wheezed at him: "What do you mean?
You miserable creature, you!
Do you suppose I'm made for you?"
Then Celery danced to the bed,
"Peter, if you eat me," it said,
"I'll grow into a tree in you
And crack your head to let me through."
"And I," said Oyster, "wont lie still,
But kick your sides until you're ill."
"Ho!" Gravy cried, "I'd like to see
A puny thing like you eat me!
Why, I know great strong men who tried
That trick until they nearly died.
I warn you now! If you touch me
Your death I certainly will be!"
Then Mince Pie came and said: "Me too!
I'll do a lot of harm to you."
Raisin and Cranberry and Cream
Approached the bed with glare and scream,
And Ladle, Fork and Carving Knife
Attempted to take Peter's life.
Then Peter woke and said: "Alas!
Perhaps these things will come to pass;
But all the same, I guess I'll stay
At dinner on Thanksgiving Day.
And if they kill me, why I'll die
Stuffed full of turkey and mince pie."

THANKSGIVING IN EVERY LAND

AMERICA'S FESTIVAL IS IN MANY RESPECTS UNIQUE.

The Jewish Nation's Festival of Thanks it the Oldest Known in History—Quaint Vintage Festivals in Sunny Italy.

Thanksgiving Day in America began as a public rejoicing over a good harvest—the first reaped by the New England colonists. The idea is not peculiar to our people; probably they imbibed it from English customs or those, as old as history, which prevail in one form or another on the continent. Gratitude for plentiful harvests is the key-note of these customs ,although among us the day would probably be celebrated even if Governor Bradford had not started the observance in 1623 by that memorable Thanksgiving Day when a long drought was broken by a heavy rain during the prayers of the assembled colonists.

Different peoples have different times, but always some time for harvest thanksgiving. When the Jews inhabited Palestine the festival of Pentecost embraced a thanksgiving for a plentiful harvest; but as the wheat is not gathered in Europe at the time of the Pentecost flowers take the place of the first-fruits in the synagogues there. The druids had their harvest festival on November 1; the Chinese and Japanese have theirs at their year's close.

The second of the three great festivals of the Jewish ecclesiastical year occurs on the sixth and seventh days of the third month (sivan) which includes part of May and June. It is called in Hebrew Shovnos, but more generally the Feast of the Pentecost, the fifteenth day, since it commemorates the giving of the day to Moses on Mount Sinai fifty days after the deliverance of the Israelites out of Egypt. It is also called the Feast of the Weeks, because it marks the completion of seven weeks, counted from the second day of Pesach or Passover.

In the old simple days of England the Harvest Home was such a scene as Horace's friends might have expected to see at his Sabine farm. The grain last cut was brought home in its wagon called the hock cart—surmounted by a figure formed of sheaf with gay dressings—suggesting a representation of the goddess Ceres—while a pipe and tabor went merrily sounding in front and the reapers tripped around in a hand-in-hand ring, singing:

Harvest home, harvest home,
We have plowed, we have sowed,
We have reaped, we have mowed,
We have brought home every load,
Hip, hip, hip, harvest home!

In the evening of Harvest Home the supper takes place in the barn or some other suitable place, the master and mistress generally presiding. This feast is always composed of substantial food with plenty of good ale.

There is a growing tendency at the present time to abolish these old harvest festivals and to substitute a festival for the whole parish, with services in the parish church in the forenoon, and a dinner afterwards, followed by sports and games for the men and a tea-drinking for the women.

Harvest festivals are, as far as the Angelican Church is concerned, a later-day institution. This is strange, for in pre-Reformation times Dammas Day, so called from the Anglo-Saxon half a loaf, and maesse, a feast, and which fell on August 1, was marked by the presentation of a loaf made of new wheat in the churches by every member of the congregation. Previous to Reformation of the calendar in 1752 Dammas-tide usnered in the second quarter of the year. Since then the term has fallen into disuse.

An Italian vingate festival is about the nearest thing the people have to a Thanksgiving Day, but the two things are the same in spirit if very different in detail.

At these festivals a primitive interchange of labor takes place; everybody helps everybody, no wage is given. This man's vines facing full south are forward, another man's vines are backward. From all the hillsides round the peasants flock to each vineyard as needed. Occasionally an Italian will do a lot of work in a day, but he will not hurry; he is making love, meanwhile, to the girl who works with him. The grapes, stems and all, are put into high wooden tubs and beaten with heavy cudgels until the juice rises foaming to the top. Then the tubs are emptied into the great vats and there churned thoroughly.

After the vintage comes the feast. It begins at dark and lasts through the night. The peasants dance in the padrone's kitchen, men dancing with both men and women. The music is continuous; partners, a pair at a time, take two or three turns and sit down, giving place to another pair. Not until daybreak do the revelers, singing and laughing, go to their homes.

Reliable Sign of Death.

A Frenchman has received a prize for discovering a reliable sign of death. The test consists of the subcutaneous injection of a solution of flouresceine, which, if the blood is still circulating, in the course of a few hours causes the skin to turn yellow.

KING EDWARD AS OWN GUEST.

While Visiting Spends Much Time in His Own Apartment.

It is a little known fact that when King Edward does a friend the honor of staying at his house his majesty becomes his host's host and his own guest, says Boston Post. The strange topsy-turvy order of things is, of course, the outcome of the rules of etiquette governing such visits of his majesty to his distinguished subjects, and these rules practically lay it down that the king is always host. And it is not a mere assumption, for in many ways his majesty actually does take the rank of host in his host's house, while the host ranks as the principal guest, with the run of the place, excepting, of course, the suite of apartments set aside for the king's exclusive use, to which no one goes uninvited.

As a general rule, King Edward, while visiting, spends the greater part of his time in his own apartments, and rarely appears among the company earlier than luncheon, and very often not before dinner, which is served between 8 and 9.

It is customary for his majesty to be attended at dinner by his own servants. They station themselves where they can serve him, and they take everything from the other servants and hand back without moving from his majesty's elbow. This custom of the king taking his own servants to wait on him has been said to have originated when a servant of a house at which William IV. was visiting became so embarrassed by the honor of waiting on his king that he upset a tureen of sauce over his majesty's shoulder. Probably, however, the custom is of much older origin, but it is quite conceivable that it does preclude awkward little accidents of the kind mentioned.

Another fact which points to the king being his own host in his host's house is that he takes his hostess into dinner just as a host takes in the principal lady guest, while his host follows immediately behind with the queen, if she happens to be accompanying his majesty. Immediately after dinner the mistress of the house becomes, ipsi facto, a lady-waiting, and leaves the room in attendance on their majesties before any of the other guests withdraw.

King Edward is very partial to the game of bridge, and consequently there is occasional card playing when he is the guest at a house. Money is always played for, though the stakes are kept comparatively low; and it is etiquette for the actual host to make provision for a sufficient supply of brand new coins from the mint and perfectly fresh notes from the bank, for which his guests may exchange their own cash and notes, in order that the royal guests may not have to handle ordinary money which has been in circulation, perhaps, for a long time.

Famous Tyrolean Giantess.

In the accompanying illustration is shown Fraeulein Marie Fassnaeur, the famous Tyrolean giantess. She is twenty-seven years old and was from normal parents in Tyrol. She is seven feet four inches tall and weighs 325 pounds. She is quite intelligent and reads and writes well. In the picture she stands beside a man of normal height.

Living in Ignorance.

The Turkish Minister has been in this country more than four years without presenting his credentials. The official Turkish explanation of Chekib Bey's long delay in presenting his credentials is that the credentials must, of course, be made out to President Roosevelt, and that nobody in Constantinople dares to tell Abdul Hamid of a change of administration that would involve the explanation that President McKinley had been assassinated.

The Sultan's morbid horror on the subject of the assassination of his fellow rulers is well known, and has been often described. None of his officials dares to mention political assassination to him, for fear as much of the consequences to themselves as of the effect on the Sultan's happiness. He has never informed of the murder of Mr. McKinley, and still supposes that he is President of the United States. Hence Chekib Bey's credentials are addressed to McKinley, and until some one musters up courage to tell Abdul Hamid of the event at Buffalo and of the subsequent history of the United States Chekib Bey will never get the right credentials.

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers, or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nervine nicely adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Dr. Pierce may be consulted by letter free of charge. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE MYSTIC DANCE OF SPAIN.

Devotional Exercise in Which St. Chrysostom Took Part.

At Seville in Spain the dances of the "seises" are gravely reputed to have originated in the apostles having followed the example set by David and danced around our Lord after the last supper. While St. Augustine contemned the dance devotional, St. Chrysostom is said to have taken part in it, and, notwithstanding a prohibitory decree of 692, it was exceedingly popular in Spain at the commencement of the seventeenth century. During certain ceremonies the seises dance daily before the high altar of Seville cathedral, in the presence of enormous crowds, including the archbishop and all the high dignities of the diocese. The dancing boys are dressed in the costume of Philip and Mary's days with short capes, an abundance of streamers, plumed hats and white silk shoes. The organ is supplemented by a string band. The oldworld air and song of the seises have been compared to the music of a comic opera. After sundry movements the castanets are used. "Now," writes an eye witness, "the dance grows faster and more varied—a chasse croise is succeeded by a circular figure, in which the dancers follow each other round and round, swaying their bodies as they sing rhymed couplets in the soft, slovenly accent of Andalusia.

"On every succeeding Whitsun Tuesday from time immemorial 19,000 to 20,000 pilgrims of both sexes and of every age and condition of life dance for four or five hours at Echternach, in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, to an unmistakable polka tune and an apparently nonsensical refrain. The central figure of this great Echternach 'springprozession' is St. Willibrord, who migrated from Northumberland to the frontiers of the Black forest twelve centuries ago. Emperors and kings have in vain forbidden the 'saints' of Echternach to indulge in their annual carnival.

Unusual Resemblances.

It is a matter of common knowledge that when a husband and wife have lived together for a long period they not only acquire the same tricks of voice and manner, but they show a strong facial resemblance, so that they might easily be taken for brother and sister. Almost every one has at least one such instance among his acquaintances. But it is perhaps a less well known fact that a similar resemblance often results from a mistress and servant being associated together for a long period of years. Added to the fact of constant nearness there is usually on the part of the servant a desire to imitate the voice and manner of the mistress she so much admires. And this often extends to the facial resemblance. There are in a small provincial town of New England two most unusual instances of this resemblance. Two maiden ladies live there, each of whom has been attended for the greater part of fifty years by a woman who is more a companion than a servant. In both cases the women have become so astonishingly like their mistresses that they are often mistaken for them. And their voices over the telephone are so exactly alike that the friends of both ladies have given up this means of communication with them because of embarrassing mistakes which constantly resulted from it.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administrators, executors, and guardians' accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Wills of Columbia County, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, December 2nd, A. D., 1907, at 2 p. m. of said day.

No. 1. First and final account of Levi H. Miller and J. W. Miller, Administrators of the estate of Adam Miller, deceased, late of Mifflin township

No. 2. First and final account of N. B. Alleger and J. K. Alleger, Executors of the estate of John Y. Alleger, deceased, late of Fishingcreek township.

No. 3. First and final account of Abner A. Evans, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. of the estate of Delilah Cramer, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 4. First and final account of Abner A. Evans, guardian of the person and estate of Clinton Cramer, minor child of Delilah Cramer.

And first and partial account of Abner A. Evans, guardian of the person and estate of Bessie Cramer, minor child of Delilah Cramer, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 5. First and final account of Jerre B. Nuss, Executor of the estate of Sallie Nuss Fisher, deceased, late of Beaver township.

No. 6. First and final account of Warren A Rupp, Administrator of the estate of John Elliot, deceased, late of Roaringcreek township.

No. 7. First and final account of J. W. Bruner, Executor of the estate of Sarah E. Eckman, deceased, late of Millville, Pa.

No. 8. First and final account of W. H. Stahl, Administrator of the estate of Anna Fritz, deceased, late of Scott township.

No. 9. First and final account of David A. Shultz, Administrator of the estate of David Maust, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 10. First and final account of C. B. Gunton, Administrator of the estate of Thomas W. Gunton, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 11. First and final account of C. F. Deibert, Administrator of the estate of S. F. Deibert, deceased, late of Catawissa, Pa.

No. 12. Second and final account of Silas Yorks and George Yorks, Executors of the estate of Asa Yorks, deceased, late of Sugarloaf township.

No. 13. First and partial account of H. Reber Mears, Administrator of the estate of Sarah E. Appleman, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 14. First and final account of Gertrude Girton, Administratrix of the estate of J. A. Girton, deceased, late of Madison township.

No. 15. Second and final account of Wm. C. Johnston, Guardian of Margaret V. Heller (now Simons) minor child of Blanch Heller of Millville, Pa.

No. 16. First and final account of Amandus Fritz, Administrator of the estate of Jacob H. Fritz, deceased, late of Sugarloaf township.

No. 17. First and final account James Quick, Guardian of Charles G. McBride, minor child of Hugh D. McBride, deceased, late of Hemlock township.

No. 18. Second and final account of John M. Buckalew, Guardian of Alvernon M., Lizzie C., Mary E., and Oscar and Richard M., minor children of James E. Jones, deceased, late of Columbia county.

No. 19. First and final account of A. J. Crouse, Administrator of the estate of Hiram Crouse, deceased, late of Mt. Pleasant township.

No. 20. First and final account of William J. Correll, G. Winner Correll and C. C. Peacock, Executors of the estate of George W. Correll, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

F. W. MILLER,
Register.

Register's Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1907.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and will be presented to the said Court on the First Monday of December A. D., 1907 and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute.

1. First and final account of C. O. Maust, committee of the estate of Elizabeth Zeisloft, a weak minded person of Madison Township.

2. Fourth account of Nelson B. Stackhouse, committee of McDowell Stackhouse, a lunatic of Briarcreek Township.

3. First account of John M. Buckalew, committee of Oscar Jones, a lunatic of Fishingcreek Township.

4. First account of P. W. Miller, guardian of Samuel Klase, a weak minded persen of Locust Township.

C. M. TERWILLIGER,
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary.s Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa , Nov. 5th, 1907.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following widows' appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia County on Monday, December 2nd, A. D., 1907, by the Clerk of said Court, and confirmed ni si, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finally.

Estate of Charles H. Gerdner, late of Berwick Borough, deceased, personalty $233 01.

Estate of W. J. Martin, late of Catawissa Borough, deceased, personalty $300.00.

C. M. TERWILLIGER,
Clerk O. C.

Clerk's Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa., Nov. 5, 1907.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

To Peter Barneo, late of the Borough of Berwick, Columbia County,

Whereas Addie Barneo, your wife has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleasof Columbia County, of December Term, 1906, praying a divorce against you. Now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said Court on or before Monday the second day of December, A. D., 1907, to answer the complaints of the said Addie Barneo, and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

CHARLES B. ENT,
Sheriff.

11-7-4t.

RAZOR GRINDERS TESTY.

Their Work is Trying and Dangerous and It Gets on Their Nerves

The brawney arms of blacksmiths and the ill tempers of cooks are matters of common knowledge, but the man who grinds razors has a stronger arm than the blacksmith and a worse temper than the cook. All day he stands bearing his full strength against a razor held on a wheel which is whirling at the rate of several thousands revolutions a minute. He develops a grip of steel and an arm as hard as iron. His work is dangerous. A slip of a fraction of an inch and the razor may break into a thousand pieces and fly in as many different directions. Consequently the razor grinder's work gets on his nerves—hence the irritable temper.

In an upstairs room on lower Main street, says the Kansas City Star, two men are kept busy reducing heavy, old fashioned razors to the smaller proportions demanded by shavers of this generation. There is a little of the comic in their work. The ancient blades brought to them are styled "grandfathers" razors because practically every customer explains that the implement was used by his grandfather great uncle or other ancestor, and that the metal is of a very superior quality—"the kind you can't buy nowadays."

"Better razors are made and sold now than ever before," Louis Heckel said. "But I suppose that the mental suggestion a man gets in using a razor that his ancestors stood for causes him to experience less pain when it pulls. We have to treat those grandfather razors with great reverence in the presence of the owners.

"Grinding razors is work at once delicate and strenuous. The few men who have mastered the art are an eccentric lot, so we are compelled to humor them in their oddities. They are highly priced and hard to find.

"The room in our shop where razors are ground has not been entered in years by a person other than a member of the firm of an employee. The grinders will not tolerate visitors.

"The razor grinding art is almost monopolized by Germans. There are not more than half a dozen American grinders in America. The grindstones used in the work are nearly all made in France. They are a patent composition that absorbs water. This quality helps to prevent the razors becoming too hot. As an additional praventive a stream of water is kept flowing on the blades. Even then a razor is sometimes "burnt" and the temper of the metal ruined."

About fifty different sized grindstones and leather rimmed wheels are used in reducing an old fashioned "battleaxe," to a "hollow ground. The coarser work is done on grindstones and the finishing on leather wheels all are fitted to the same revolving axis. A dozen razors can be ground about as cheaply as one, as the work is done in lots of one dozen. In this way labor is saved in adjusting the numerous sized wheels and stones.

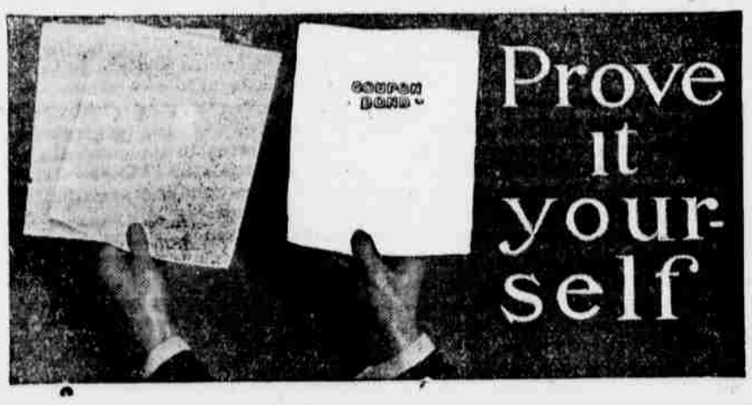
Harvard House at Stratford.

The restoration has been completed of the John Harvard house in Stratford-on-Avon. This house is one of the most interesting of all the relics of Shakespeare's time. It stands in the High street, opposite the Corn Exchange. It was built in 1596, and was the home of the mother of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

The house will now be preserved as a public institution, but it had a very narrow escape from distruction at the hands of the vandals. It is really surprising that it has escaped for more than 300 years. Until recently it was used as an auctioneer's office and adapted for business purposes. Some former occupant had plastered over all the fine wood carving of the interior, and the front in the ground floor was partly bricked up and a modern door made in the center. The building was fast falling into a state of dilapidation through neglected drainage and other causes. In a few years time it would have collapsed. It was bought by Nelson Morris of Chicago who commissioned Miss Corelli to secure it and to have it restored. The work of restoration has now been completed. The utmost care has been taken to preserve all the old fitings, the oak woodwork the carvings which were covered up with plaster or painted, and the public can now form an opinion of what the house was like when it was built. A new door had to be made—one which harmonizes with the style of the house and looks quite Elizabethian. There are two rooms on each floor. Nothing has been added to the old woodwork except when it was absolutely necessary for safety and in providing missing articles. The woodwork has not been painted but only carefully cleaned. The fittings for gaslights in the house are iron work such as might have ben used for lanterns in the days of Shakespeare, and the furniture and fittings of the rooms will be appropriate.

John Harvard's house must have been a familiar object in Stratford to Shakespeare, and its preservation will be greatly appreciated by all lovers of the poet. It is probable that the house may be used as an American club. In any case, it has taken its place as one of the public sights of Stratford.

The Proof is in the Comparison.



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THE COLUMBIAN.

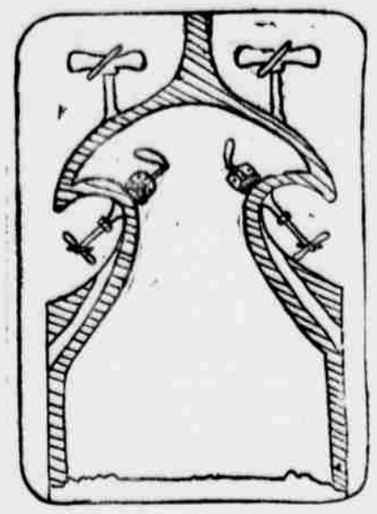
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1907

STEERING HUGE LINERS.

Method of Turning Quickly in Narrow Channels.

As at present constructed, ocean liners and larger battleships are of such huge dimensions that they are practically unmanageable in narrow channels. Inventors have turned their energies in this direction and have evolved several unique methods to turn these ocean monsters, in narrow passageways. One of these inventions consists of equipping the vessel with transverse tubes in which propeller wheels are located to force a stream of water transversely of the ship. In another streams of water are pumped in various direc-



Four Extra Propellers.

tions to facilitate steering and turning. In the vessel shown in the illustration four extra propeller wheels are located in recesses at the ends of the ships. These propeller wheels can be moved back and forth with the recesses. It is possible to operate all of the propellers simultaneously, one of the forward and one of the rear wheels being reversed in movement.

Something Like Jumping.

The best story of a horse's jumps which comes to mind is that of a California cowboy. He was taking steers to Leadville, and had camped for the night on Beaver River near its junction with the Little Snake. In the middle of the night something occurred to stampede the cattle. The man mounted his bronco and rode hither and thither on the flank of the herd until their fright had died away. Four or five times the rider felt his horse give tremendous leaps, and with daybreak he discovered the cause.

The cattle had climbed to a level plateau which is intersected by a canon four miles long and from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet deep. Its walls incline toward each other at the top, where the distance is fifteen or twenty feet. In riding the man had kept the steers circling about the plateau. A dozen of them he found had fallen down the canon and been killed.

Hoof marks showed him that the great jumps made by his horse were occasioned by the animal's clearing the canon each time it came to the taking spot.—London Strand.

Buying Land in Corea.

Land buying in Corea is a process which calls for both time and patience. A Japanese investigator who has been making inquiries on the subject has found that the price at which land may be procured differs greatly with the skill of the purchaser. Any hasty attempt to buy hurts the feelings of the owner and creates opposition.

The best plan is to select the district on which one's fancy rests and either settle quietly down there or send an agent to do so instead, letting it be known, in a general sort of way, that one is disposed to buy. Then the Coreans, who class transactions in land in the same category with the sale or purchase of movable chattels—that is to say, as a mere means of procuring or spending money—will of themselves come and offer to sell.

Then, by the exercise of a little patience, a considerable tract may be very cheaply acquired in a few years.

Saved Him From Disgrace.

In one of the old families of Charleston, S. C., writes Mrs. Ravenel, there was an important personage, Jack, the butler. Jack disputed with another old man, Harry, the butler of Mrs. Henry Izard, the reputation of being the best and most thoroughly trained servant in the town.

On one occasion he was much annoyed when a Senator from the upcountry twice asked for rice with his fish. To the first request he simply remained deaf; at the second he bent down and whispered into the Senatorial ear.

The genial gentleman nodded and suppressed a laugh; but when the servants had left the room he burst into a roar and cried: "Judge, you have a treasure! Jack has saved me from disgrace, from exposing my ignorance. He whispered. 'That wouldn't do, sir; we never eats rice with fish.'"

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Nasal and other local forms of catarrh are promptly relieved by Antiseptets or Catarrlets, 50c., druggists or mail.

C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Marked Fish in the Sea.

Catching fish, measuring and marking them and then returning them to the sea with the chance of retaking them later is part of the work carried on by the Marine Biological Association of Great Britain.

By means of a steam trawler the fish are caught in the usual way. Each haul is carefully recorded, the fish are counted and measured and all details of locality, time, number, species, sex and size are put down, together with accurate observations on the water, the depth and bottom of the sea, the kinds and quality of food available, &c. These data are subsequently tabulated and charted.

The method has been attended with valuable results. The fish chiefly used during the few years the experiment has been in progress have been plaice, because the proposals which have been made to interfere with the catching of them were based on inadequate knowledge.

The fish are marked on the dorsal surface with a very thin convex metal disk bearing a number. This is attached to a fine silver wire which is passed through the thinner part of the fish near the fin and secured on the under side by a small bone button. The fish do not appear to suffer inconvenience and their growth is not interfered with in any way.

The thoroughness with which the North Sea is swept by the nets of the fishing fleets is demonstrated, says Discovery, by the fact that out of 5,039 marked plaice of all sizes 992 were recaptured within a year. This represents 19.7 per cent., or nearly one-fifth; but for the medium sized fish the figures are far higher, ranging from 28.4 to 39 per cent. for the whole of the North Sea and to 43 per cent. in the more northern portions.

The men of the regular fishing fleet cooperate by forwarding to the laboratory of the association at Lowestoft all the marked fish they catch. At the laboratory reference to the records easily establishes how much the fish has gained in size and weight since the previous catching. Moreover, the distance between the spot where it was released and the place where it was again caught gives an idea as to its movements.

Germany's Labor Famine.

Germany's labor famine, it is reported, has become so acute that it has been found necessary to impress peasant girls into railway service as plate-layers and repairers.

Oddity in Tombstones.

A tombstone to be erected in a Bath (England) cemetary to the memory of an engine-driver who was an ardent geologist, is to be composed of the fossils he collected in his rambles

Carrying Army Drums.

A curious custom connected with the Servian army is the manner in which most of the regiments carry the big drum. It is not, as in most countries, slung in front of the man who plays it, but is placed upon a small two-wheel cart drawn by a large dog, which has been so trained that it keeps its place even through the longest and most tedious of marches. The drummer takes up a position behind the cart and performs on the instrument at it moves along.

Honesty in War.

A recent fight with brigands in Chalcidis resulted in the death of a soldier. The brigands sent $2,500 to his widow. Bush-rangers who held up a favorite Australian official, discovered later the identity of their victim. They returned his horse, with his wallet tied about his neck, and his money and watch inside. Even the Chinese pirates have some honor, a consul reports, and will pay for the hire of vessels which they commandeered for their expeditions.

Must Use The Knife

Said the Surgeon, but Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was taken and the Knife Avoided.

The Union and Advertiser of Rochester, N. Y., recently published the following interesting account of how William W. Adams of 127 South Avenue, that city, was saved from a painful operation by the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Mr. Adams said: "Three years ago I was taken with kidney disease very badly; at times I was completely prostrated; in fact, was so bad that the day was set for the doctors to perform an operation upon me. But I decided I would not submit. I had been put in hot water baths, and, in fact, nearly every means was tried to help me. Upon the day set for the operation I commenced the use of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

and from that moment began to gain, and it was not long before I was entirely cured and have had no return of the trouble since. My weight has increased and I never was so well as I am now. I have recommended Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy to many people, for it saved my life."

Write to Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the great Kidney, Liver and Blood medicine. Large bottles $1.00. All druggists.

MICROBES DESTROY PAPER.

Germans Find They Cause Its Discoloration and Decay.

Germany has been looking into the question why paper does not last forever, and has come to the conclusion that its decay is largely due to bacteria. They injure the texture and destry the color.

The brownish spots which appear in old books and which are known to English bibliophiles as foxing are really due to the Bacterium prodigiorum. This tiny destroyer is especially fond of starchy media; and its propagation is promoted by damp. It has long been known that damp produced foxing, but the share of the microbe in the operation has not hitherto been suspected.

Then there is a tiny fungus or mould, Penicillium glaucum. It is responsible for gray and black marks upon old papers and in spotting the surface it also helps to break down the fabric and hasten the process of its destruction.

There are many other microscopic enemies of paper and they abound chiefly in those which are glazed with gelatine. Given a little moisture and a little heat and these will multiply in the surface of a picture or a diploma on highly finished paper just as they would in the culture tube of a biologist.

Several methods of fighting these bacteria are proposed. One is to substitite for animal glue in finishing fine paper glazes made from rosin.

These, it is said, give equally good results and totally defy the invasion of microbes. It is also proposed to introduced chemical agents in the manufacture of paper which are known to be fatal to microbes. This, however, involves many complications.

When the paper is to be used for water color painting and printing in colors, almost all chemicals are barred as they are apt to combine with the pigments in the course of time and completely destroy them But for ordinary writings papers, small quantities either of bichloride of mercury or of antiseptics of the carbolic class may be introduced without impairing the use of paper for ordinary purposes, whether writing or printing, and at the same time rendering it proof against the ordinary processess of decay.

Fate of the Rubber Gatherer.

Very black is the picture of Kongo life drawn by E. D. Morel. He says: "Out there in the forest, the broken man through the long and terrifying watches of the night—what is his vista in life? Unending labor at the muzzle of the Albini or the cap-gun; no pause, no rest. At the utmost, if his fortnightly toil of rubber is sufficient, if leaves and dirt have not mingled in too great proportion with the juice, he may find that he has four or five days a month to spend among his household. If so, he will be lucky, for the vines are ever more difficult to find; the distance to travel from his village greater. Then the rubber must be taken to the white man's fine station, and any number of delays may occur before the rubber worker may leave the station for his home. Four or five days' freedom per month—that is the very maximum he can expect. Five days to look after his own affairs, to be with his family, and always under the shadow of the sentry's rifle. But how often in the year will such good fortune attend him?

"Shortage on one occasion only will entail the lash, or the chain and detention—worse, perhaps, if the white man has a fever or an enlarged spleen that day. And if he flinches! If, starting from an uneasy sleep there in the forest, when shapes growing out of the darkness proclaim the rising of another day, he wakens to the knowledge that his basket is half full, and that he must begin his homeward two days' march betimes not to miss the roll call, his heart fails him, and he turns his face away, plunging into the forest, fleeing from his tormentors, seeking only one thing—blindly to get away from his life and all that it means—what will happen?

"Well enough he knows. Has he not seen the process with his own eyes? Father, mother or wife will pay for the backsliding in the hostage house. And whither shall he flee? The forest with its privations by day, its horrors by night. There he must live, seeking such nourishment as roots and berries will afford. Could he gain some other village in the hope that it may be a friendly one? But there the sentry will be also, and his doom as a deserter is sure."

Origin of "Whip Dog Day."

St. Luke's Day is also called Whip Dog Day in the almanacs, which refers us to the quaint offices of dog whipper and sluggard waker, that used to held generally by one person attached to every church. As late as 1857 there is a record of one of these officials at Dunchurch, who, armed with a wand that had a fork at the end of it, used to go round the church during sermon time and wake the sleepers by crooking it around their necks. Sometimes the wand had a fox's brush at the other end, with which to arouse lady sleepers more courteously. In some places the whip for driving dogs out of church is still preserved; and recently the schoolboys had a custom of whipping the dogs out of the street on St. Luke's Day in a similar way. A curious entry in the Wakefield church accounts runs thus: "1703: For hatts, shoes and hoses, for sexton and dog whipper, 18s 6d."

SECRET OF GOOD HAIR

TOO MUCH CARE AS INJURIOUS AS NOT ENOUGH.

Continued Irritation of the Scalp Will Kill the Hair Follicles—Shampoo Once in Three Weeks Sufficient.

"Men get bald earlier than women for the simple reason that they take too much care of the hair," says a hair culturist.

But the truth is that the modern woman—especially the society woman—is beginning to get bald. Her temples are bare. And in affright she has fled to the hair specialist to find out the cause. The hair specialist, if conscientious, will tell her the truth.

"You are taking too much care of your hair," she will say. And when she has said that she has told everything.

Hair is a hard thing to kill. Nothing will do it except continual irritation of the roots. "Moderation, madam," advised a hair-dresser, "and just care enough!"

The woman who is careful of her hair will be sure to observe certain rules regarding it. She will keep it clean. She will make it shine, and she will also, if very dainty, want to perfume her locks.

She will want to dress her hair becomingly. She will make it frame her face, for such is the rule of fashion. The fastidious woman will want to make her hair a becoming tint. Of course she will not want to color or bleach it, but she will tone it up by natural methods. She will make it bloom. If right in color she will perceive that it must be waved. Light hair looks better curly, and it will stand a good deal in the matter of curls, waves, undulations and kinkiness generally. Dark hair, on the contrary, should be worn straight, in all but exceptional cases.

The woman who is trying to make her hair becoming to her will soon realize that she must study her head and her face. If her nose is long and fat she must not do her hair up in a short, fat bunch at the back of the neck. She must suit her coiffure to her face. But this brings one to a question of hair-dressing, which comes after that of the care of the head.

Hair that is properly cared for has a very clean look, and it is always glossy. A woman should shampoo her hair once in three weeks, and she should do it in such a manner that the dust is removed from the hair without taking out the natural oils. If hair flies after it has been washed, it is a sure sign that the work has been done too thoroughly. Too much of the natural oil of the scalp was washed out.

It is important to find a good shampoo mixture.

There are many good ones to be purchased, but if a woman wants to make her own shampoo she can do so, but she must use a good soap.

It is a very economical plan to save the bits of soap that are left from the soap dish, and when enough of these have accumulated they can be dried and powdered.

This is placed in hot water, in the proportion of half a cup of the soap to a pint of water. Add a tablespoonful of borax powder. When the soap has melted, add three grains of quinine.

To shampoo wet the head with warm water. The shampoo mixture is rubbed into the hair and is allowed to remain there for five minutes. Rinsing should be done with a bath spray, and it should be very thorough. The hair should be washed until the water runs perfectly clear. If it is impossible to spray it, there should be nine rinsings of warm water, with a little borax powder added to the last rinsing.

Those who like an egg shampoo can take the yolks of two eggs and beat them up with half a cupful of soap jelly. Into this is put a little borax, and the whole is ready to be rubbed into the scalp. It makes a very soapy lather, and one which thoroughly removes any superfluous oil that may be in the hair. There should then be a thorough rinsing.

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11-14-4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Martha F. Hartman, late of Bloomsburg, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Martha F. Hartman, late of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, Pa., have been granted to A. N. Yost, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

A. N. YOST, Executor.

11-21-6t.

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